THE CHINA WEEKLY

# REVIEW

*Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations*

## Schools for American Children in China and Japan

*By Julean Arnold*

## Is China To Have A Decisive Fight This Time?

## What is the U. S. Attitude Toward China?

## Eighty Thousand Chinese in the Philippine Islands

許密勒論叢報

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1926

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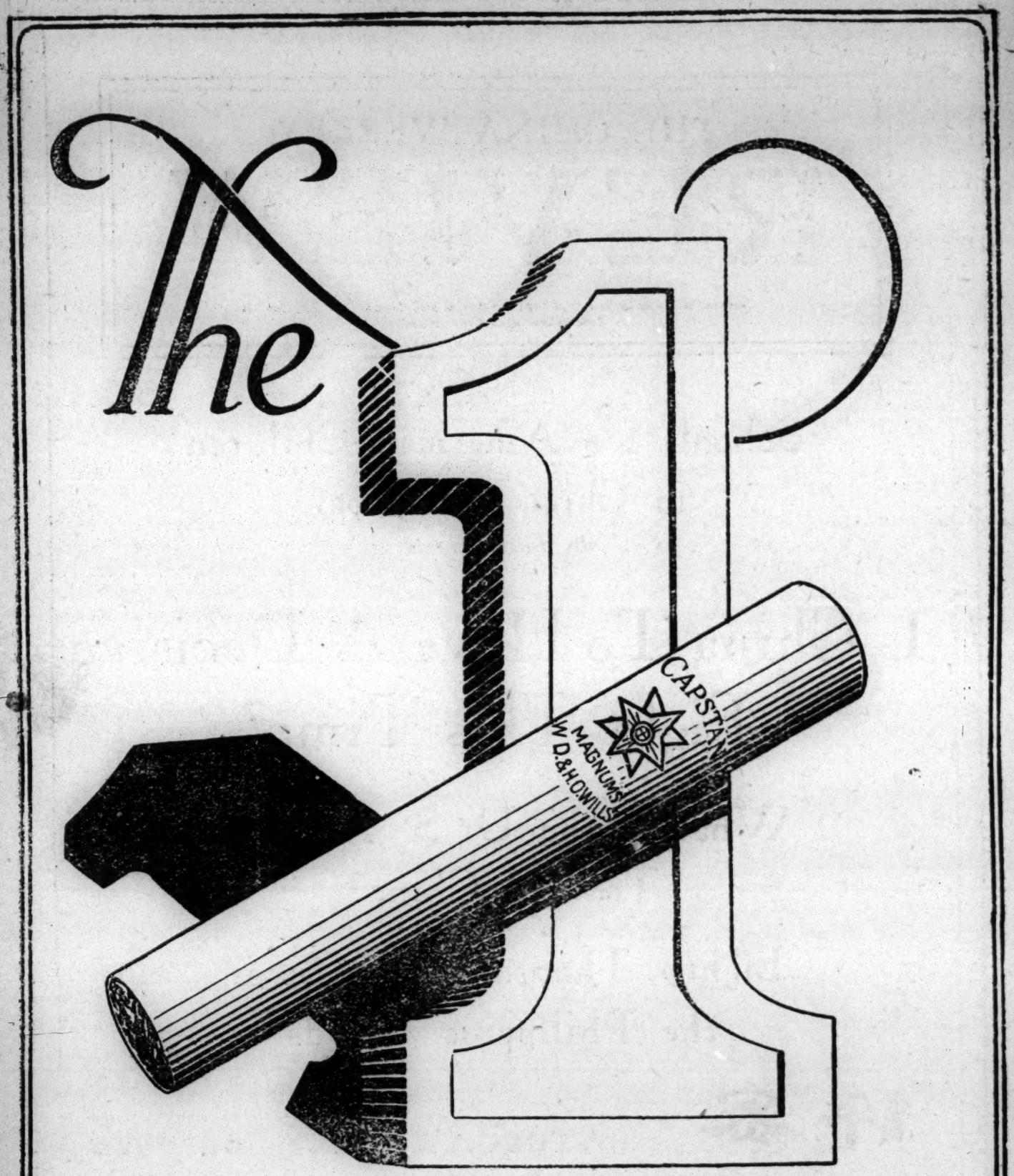


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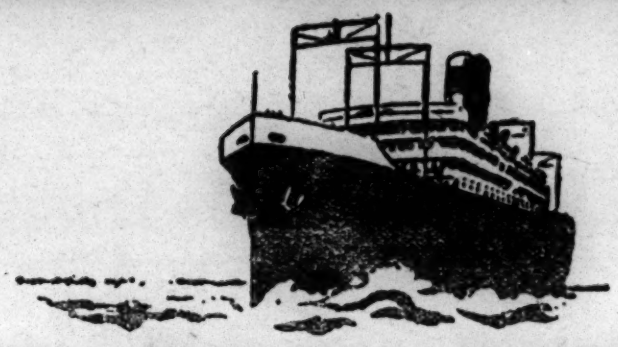

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## IS CHINA TO HAVE A DECISIVE FIGHT THIS TIME?

THE PRESENT fight between Chihli and Fengtien on one side and Kuominchun and Kuomintang on the other may develop into the most significant struggle of all of the wars which China has had since the Revolution, the reason being that there are elements present in the manuvering now in progress which may fundamentally affect the policies of the country for a considerable period. The ordinary fight between military factions in China is of little interest to the outside world, the reason being that ordinarily there are no principles involved except a struggle for personal power on the part of the militarists involved. But this time the situation is quite different because there are elements involved which may affect the international relations of the Chinese Republic. Although politicians connected with the Kuominchun and the Kuomintang may publicly disavow the charge that an alliance exists between these two factions so widely separated from a geographical standpoint it was undoubtedly more than accident that caused Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang to launch his attack on the North through Hunan Province simultaneously with the launching of the Chihli-Fengtien attack upon the Kuominchun in the Northwest. It is extremely questionable whether there was ever any chance of the "allies" being successful in the attempt to defeat the Kuominchun which is entrenched in the mountains to the northwest of Peking, but if there was a chance, it has been considerably lessened by the Kuomintang drive into the heart of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's territory in Central China.

TO CONSIDER the military phases of the situation first, it was the menace of the Kuominchun or Feng Yu hsiang army which forced Marshals Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu to bury the hatchet and cooperate. The effectiveness of this cooperation between Chihli and Fengtien has been seriously questioned in many quarters. Dr. Chas. James Fox in a recent editorial in his paper, the *North China Star*, Tientsin, dubbs the combination a "Dumbvirate" and analyzes the situation to the following effect:

> "Chang and Wu, who have fought each other and abused each other for years, are now outwardly united, pretending to save China from an imaginary Red menace. They have gathered together a great mass of soldiers and are trying to "exterminate the Kuominchun". Now it happens that the First Kuominchun are the only really good and well disciplined soldiers the Chinese Republic

has ever had. They are the only troops in the North at least, who have ever shown real consideration of the people of China and the only ones in whom the people have any confidence. These troops, under able leaders, have taken up a good position within striking distance of Peking and are quietly waiting for the Dumbvirate's horde to come and attack them. The Chang-Wu combination has chosen the high sounding title of "Allies". So far the chief fighting done by the Allies appears to have been among themselves as each group tries to force the other to go to the front. In the few instances where parts of the allies have come into actual contact with the Kuominchun they have gone over to them.

"In the Dumbvirate, Chang, who has gone back to Mukden, agrees that Wu shall do the fighting. Chang also agreed that Wu should have all the difficult Cabinet posts, as for instance, the Ministry of Finance. Dr. Koo, who is a Wu man, is supposed to have gotten recently about six hundred thousand dollars; a drop in the bucket in comparison with present needs of the so-called war-lords. Now the Chang side of the Dumbvirate is pushing Koo hard for more coin, and Koo is getting ready to resign soon..... In the meantime Chang's attitude toward Wu is: We let you name the Minister of Finance, but you are not delivering the goods."

"The Allied troops are short of funds, short of food, and are getting short of patience, with a distinct tendency to 'come in out of the war." Before going to Manchuria, Chang cleverly passed the buck to Wu. When the Dumbvirate busts up it will be easy to see who was the dumber."

WHETHER the northern drive started by the Kuomintang or Canton party was organized for the purpose or withdrawing pressure from the Kuominchun or Christian General's party is hard to say, but that it is having that effect is certain. During the past week there have been frantic appeals from Central China for Marshal Wu Pei-fu to cut loose from his northwestern expedition and return to Hankow to protect his own territory. Several months ago Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, leader of Canton's "red" forces, announced his intentions of extending his influence to the North and stated rather boastfully that he would control Shanghai within a few months. However, his present northern drive is not in the direction of Shanghai, but toward Hankow, which is the chief source of Wu Pei-fu's influence, financial and military resource. The situation in Hunan Province has been disturbed for some time, where different factions supported by Wu Pei-fu and Chang Kai-shek have been contending for the mastery. Several months ago Gen. Chao Heng-ti, long friendly to Wu Pei-fu, was driven out of the province by Gen. Tang Sun-tse who is supposed to be sympathetic toward the Kuomintang. Immediately after Gen. Chao retired, another adherent of Wu Pei-fu, one Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin took up the fight and was successful in driving Gen. Tang from the provincial capital, Changsha. Gen. Tang then retired to the southern border of the province and awaited help from Canton. This help was not long in materializing and with it, Gen. Tang Sun-tse started north again and as these paragraphs are being written is again in control of Changsha and according to reports is about to capture Yochow, the strategic post in Northern Hunan which guards the approach to Hankow. This is what is causing uneasiness in the camp of Marshal Wu Pei-fu who is the idol of the Hankow commercial and financial interests. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Nanking, tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang and military guardian of three other southeastern provinces, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien, is also on the anxious seat since he is being pressed to decide whether he will cast his lot with Canton against Wu Pei-fu or with Wu Pei-fu against Canton. The hotels in Nanking have been filled with politicians from all sides who have been courting his favor. He is naturally inclined to help Wu Pei-fu, but he has little liking for the Fengtien crowd which is in alliance with Wu, his animosity being directed especially at Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien tupan of Shantung. Marshal Sun drove Gen. Chang out of Kiangsu last year and might have driven him out of Shantung had it not been for the advice of Marshal Wu Pei-fu who was in process of allying himself with Fengtien in order to meet the menace of the Kuominchun. If Marshal Sun decides to join Wu Pei-fu against Canton he stands a chance of losing his two southern provinces of Fukien and Kiangsi which are considered uncertain and there is also a possibility of the loss of Chekiang also.

THE SIGNIFICANCE of the present fight is due to the fact that the Chihli-Fengtien and Kuomintang-Kuominchun combinations come nearer typifying real nationalistic principles than have been present in any Chinese fight for a number of years. They might well be designated as the radical and conservative parties in the Chinese body politic. While Chang Tso-ling has never been credited with any political principles except a desire for personal power, he has been forced into a half-hearted support of constitutionalism by Wu Pei-fu who believes in a constitution and parliament backed by strong military power. From the standpoint of the treaties, Wu Pei-fu probably favors gradual revision sufficient to meet the wishes of the more conservative Chinese banking and commercial interests, but not sufficiently radical to frighten foreign financial interests from whom Wu would like to borrow large sums for railway and economic development in China. Chang Tso-ling's foreign policies are of course inextricably bound up with the Japanese interests in Manchuria. It was Japanese intervention which saved him from defeat when Gen. Kuo Sung-lin and the "Young Manchurian" party staged a revolt last year. He is therefore under deep obligation to the Japanese and is used by them in their campaigns against the Kuominchun and the Russians. Turning to the Kuominchun-Kuomintang combination, we find a more clean-cut political program on the score of abrogation of the so-called unequal treaties. Both of these parties are supporters of the Sun Yat-sen platform of treaty abrogation and social-labor uplift. The Kuomintang has successfully defied Great Britain at Hongkong and the Kuominchun has thrown down the gauntlet to Japan in Manchuria. Both parties have been munitioned by the Russians. Undoubtedly if the two Kuomins are successful in defeating Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling, the Powers might just as well get ready for a strong nationalistic wave which may end the treaties somewhat in the way Turkey and Mexico have progressed in recent years. Thus to look at the situation dispassionately, there is little question but that there are some principles involved in the present fight which have not heretofore been present and as such the present struggle is deserving of greater attention than it has as yet received on the part of foreign interests generally.

## CAN AMERICA PREVENT ANOTHER RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR?

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD GARDINER, well known American writer on naval affairs and international politics, whose series of articles now running in the *North American*

*Review*, were referred to in last week's issue of the *China Weekly Review*, makes the following statement respecting the present critical relations of Japan and Russia:

> "The present prospect in Eastern Asia is quite similar to that of about 1902, excepting in that the prize, instead of being little more than Korea, is much more than Manchuria. Indeed it is reported that while there is very much less than an even chance of another Russo-Japanese war within two years, there is very much more than an even chance of one within four; and this not only for reginal reasons but because such a war, or the prospect of it, would contribute to the safety of Europe proper and of Southern Asia. This does not mean that such a war is inevitable. But it does mean that the record of the past, the constancy of human nature, and present conditions throughout the world-continent all make such a war very likely unless practical steps, based on experience rather than highfalutin hopes, be taken in time to prevent it."

Mr. Gardiner shows in the course of his argument, that the various European Powers in protecting their own security have maintained since the close of the European war a sufficient land force to prevent Russia or any possible ally of hers from aggression in that quarter, which has had the natural effect of turning Russia's attention toward the Far East, where the urge for an unrestricted outlet to a warm-water port is just as great today as it has always been back through the centuries. But while relieving to a certain extent the danger of a war in Europe, the turning of Russia's attention to the Far East has increased the tension in this quarter through the inevitable clash which has developed between Russia and Japan over their interests in Manchuria and Mongolia.

RESIDENTS of the Far East who read in their newspapers the reports of the perennial squabbles of Japan and Russia do not think of these things in terms of another reginal or perhaps world war, but the war element is there nevertheless. Obviously America is interested in this subject for a war between Japan and Russia which would injure the prosperity of China and endanger her integrity would be a matter of particular concern to the United States. To quote from Mr. Gardiner, "for while our transpacific trade as yet is only a quarter of our overseas traffic, the fact that our commerce with China has increased about fourfold in the last decade indicates the trend. But the Orient is a region of realities, based upon force above all else. And as the tense situation in Western Europe and its remoteness from Eastern Asia minimize whatever stabilizing influences the European Powers could exert if they would, the maintenance of peace in the East seems to rest primarily on the United States being so manifestly able to exercise the balance of power determinatively there that neither Russia nor Japan will risk the issue of war and matters in dispute will be be settled peacefully in accordance with the determining voice. In other words, somewhat as we might have been the arbiters of peace in the late European war without having to fight, had our navy been manifestly in shape as to be thrown with conclusive weight on either side, so the maintenance of peace in the Orient depends largely on our navy's being similarly potent across the Pacific."

## NINGPO SETS THE STYLE IN MILADI'S HATS!

DOWN IN NINGPO, commercial metropolis of Chekiang Province, there's a foreigner, a Frenchman, who directs the handi-work of 15,000 Chinese, mostly women, who devote the greater part of their time to the manufacture of women's hats. Persons who may be under the impression that New York and Paris have a monopoly of feminine head-dress, should visit this factory in Ningpo in the province of Chekiang, Republic of China, for there they will find a little Frenchman, who probably does not weigh more than 110 pounds, who can tell you and show you what the styles in women's hats will be a year hence. He will show you and take pride in the showing, hats made of bamboo, hats made of raw silk, hats made of China grass, hats made of reeds, hats made of rice and wheat straw, hats made of artificial silk, hats made of wood shavings, hats made of delicate fibres brought to China from Italy, from Madigascar, from the Philippines, from about every place under the sun. The number of hats turned out by this establishment is in excess of two millions a year and in addition to this factory, there are numerous others operated by Chinese who have learned the art in the French factory. All of the 15,000 employes who earn a livlihood in the French factory are not employed under one roof; they are scattered in families all over that section of the province. The system is something like this: The manager of the factory, and he is the only foreigner in the place, originates the styles himself. Then he sends the samples to New York, London and Paris for inspection. In the style centers of the American, British and French metropolises, selections are made and instructions sent back to Ningpo. Then the samples are handed out to the workers and in due course the finished product is turned in and if satisfactory, shipped to the West where the finishing touches such as shapeing and blocking and decorating are handled and ultimately the hat finds itself in some millinery shop on Fifth Avenue with a price tag attached. And could the retail selling price become known in the little Chinese village in Chekiang where the hat was woven, it doubtless would cause considerable conversation and possibly a demand for increased wages. It is not implied of course that the Chinese women whose deft fingers weave the hats are underpaid for most of them earn thirty and forty cents (silver) a day and it is said that some hats require a month for one worker to produce. Some of the fibres are so delicate that it is almost necessary to do the weaving under water or in the cooler portions of the day. The retail selling prices of the total output of this one factory would be difficult to estimate, for we know of no economic rule that could be applied in the valuation of women's hats on Fifth Avenue. But it must be enormous. And when we consider that the 15,000 Chinese women who produce the hats earn on an average of thirty cents a day and that they are employed for a goodly portion of the year, it is realized that a considerable sum is expended in China. However, the most interesting phase of the subject is the fact that a Frenchman in Ningpo, China exerts a considerable influence upon the styles of ladies' hats in New York, Paris and London, and in so doing furnishes employment and helps create wealth for a considerable number of Chinese who otherwise might experience difficulty in obtaining the wherewithal for their daily bowl of rice.

# WHAT IS THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA?

ON MARCH 15 of this year the United States Government participated, along with the Governments of Great Britain and Japan in an ultimatum to the Chinese military authorities against the mining of the Taku channel which connects Tientsin with the sea. The United States participated in this ultimatum on the grounds that the forcible obstruction of the river channel connecting Tientsin (and Peking) with the sea was a violation of the Boxer Protocol. This action on the part of the United States in participating in the ultimatum, seems to have aroused considerable interest in certain circles in America, for we are informed by the May issue of the *Chinese Students' Monthly* (official organ of the Chinese Students Alliance of America) that a mass meeting participated in by about 1,000 students was held at Columbia University at which a number of resolutions were passed condemning the U. S. Government's action on the ground that it constituted a radical change from the traditional American policy toward China. In addition to this a committee composed of four men and two women representing various New York universities went to Washington for the purposes of interviewing President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and members of the Senate on the subject of American policy toward China. Following the meeting when this committee was appointed, the following telegram was sent to the Peking Students Union:

> "One thousand students New York City colleges and universities at mass meeting on March 29 voted deep sympathy Peking students. Pledge support secure justice for China. Protesting to American Government against policy of force and urging revision of treaty. Taking steps to arouse student and public opinion throughout country."

The resolutions adopted at this meeting recommended to the American Government, among other things, that the treaties between China and the United States should be immediately revised to include the abolition of extraterritoriality, restoration of tariff autonomy, return of treaty ports and concessions and the re-establishment of China's complete sovereignty.

SINCE this is the first information to reach China regarding this reaction in the United States in respect to the Tientsin ultimatum, it is of interest to review briefly the report owing to its bearing upon the subject of American attitude toward China at the present time. The reports of the Committee which interviewed President Coolidge, Secretary Kellogg and members of the Senate are printed in full in the *Chinese Students Monthly* and as such make interesting reading in China where the subject of American policy toward China is a matter of vital everyday interest. According to the report of one of the members of the Committee the attitude of official Washington regarding the point at issue, the Tientsin incident, might be classified under three heads, First, defensive; second, uninformed; and third, sympathetic, that is, sympathetic toward the viewpoint of the student mass meeting which had protested against the action. Another report quoted Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department as saying that the U. S. Government acted in connection with the Tientsin ultimatum for the purpose of protecting the economic interest and the lives of American citizens in China and "if you want it different, you'll have to change the administration—come down (to Washington) and take our places." Another member of the Committee reported among other things that "The United States is certainly a sovereign and independent nation. If other nations are not willing to grant China those things that we feel she has every right to expect, then we should act independently in setting right our accounts with China."

IN ADDITION to the foregoing there is considerable further information in this issue of the *Monthly* bearing on the question of American attitude toward China, the views ranging from the radical attitude of Lewis S. Gannett, editor of the *Nation* who spent considerable time in China last year, to what seems to be the more moderate and practical views of Mr. Leslie B. Moss of the Foreign Mission Conference of North America. To quote the words of Mr. Moss, "I have a feeling that the bulk of the people who think anything about other countries at all are friendly and sympathetic toward China. . . . . The general attitude of the American people toward China at this time might perhaps be expressed as one of benevolent confusion. I mean that the American people in general are well-wishers of the Chinese people, but they are very much in the fog when it comes to understanding the conflicting elements and statements which appear with regard to conditions in China, and to know how to account for the preponderance of military conflicts in the newspaper reports when from other sources the chief difficulties of China seem to be quite separate from military activities." In reference to the activities of American missionaries in China, Mr. Moss explained that a majority of Christian missionaries in China are "dealing with people who have never had any education and whose daily life is filled with the economic struggle for physical existence beset by a host of superstitions. We are too prone in our talking and thinking to regard the relatively minor group of educated students as the real China. I would not for a moment deprecate the part which the students have played in contributing to the development of thought and life of the Chinese nation, and I heartily believe in their honesty and sincerity and in the essential generosity of their motives in seeking to erect in China some spiritual structure that shall constitute China a nation in actuality, not simply an aggregation of provinces trampled in the mud by fighting militarists. The missionaries have to deal with both groups and thus need divergent qualifications." Mr. Raymond T. Rich of the Foreign Policy Association discusses the subject of American relations with China from the standpoint of "elementary economics" and concludes that there may not be any more or less good-will for China in New York and Washington than there is in Osaka and Tokyo or in Manchester and London, but that "America is fortunate enough to have her own economic desires coincide in important respects with Chinese nationalist ambitions. For the United States, the course of altruism coincides precisely with that of economic self interest." Mr. Rich reaches this conclusion from an analysis of the customs figures showing that while a high Chinese tariff might react unfavorably upon the industries of Japan and certain industries of Great Britain, thus "deepening their own already serious economic

problems," it would in all probability have a stimulative effect upon American industries which supply materials such as machinery, iron and steel products, automotive equipment and railway supplies."

## THE PREDICAMENT OF THE "HYBRID" LAWYERS

THERE IS genuine sympathy for the foreign attorney who has built up a legitimate legal practice in Shanghai in connection with the International Mixed Court and who shortly may have the work of years destroyed through the surrendering of the Court to Chinese control. We believe that most members of the foreign community and most fair minded members of the Chinese community as well, would approve of some plan whereby the foreign attorneys could be protected against losses due to immediate rendition of the Court. If the foreign attorneys had frankly placed their protest on this ground rather than upon a general attack upon the rendition of the Court, they would, in our opinion, have been more successful in arousing public support and sympathy than has been the case. However, the most interesting phase of the controversy respecting the contemplated change in the status of the Court, has to do with the Chinese lawyers in Shanghai who enjoy a sort of "hybrid" status. We mean by this, the lawyer of Chinese blood and ancestry, who for some reason or through some method or other has acquired foreign citizenship. Owing to the system which has prevailed in practicing before the Mixed Court, the foreign lawyer has enjoyed an advantage over the Chinese lawyer, although many Chinese lawyers practice in the Mixed Court. Now that there is a prospect of the Mixed Court being changed into a purely Chinese court, the Chinese lawyers are naturally elated since Chinese law makes no provision for the appearance of foreign lawyers in court. Thus, through the barring of foreign lawyers the Chinese attorneys stand to fall heir to a highly profitable practice, hence their elation at the discomfiture of their "enemies" the foreign attorneys. But we are wondering what the "hybrid" lawyers, otherwise the Chinese lawyers enjoying foreign nationality are thinking about the situation. Heretofore they have had an advantage over both the foreign and purely Chinese lawyers because of their opportunities for working both ends of the game. Many of them have, by virtue of their dual national status, been able to practice in both the Chinese and foreign courts. In other words they were "foreign" when an opportunity came along for practicing in a foreign court, but "Chinese" when an opportunity came along for earning a fee in the Chinese court. Obviously, if the foreign attorneys are to be barred from continuing their practice in the contemplated Provisional Court which is to replace the Mixed Court, these Chinese attorneys of dual nationality will be forced to make a decision as to which side of the fence they are on.

# Schools For American Children in China and Japan

BY JULEAN ARNOLD

*American Commercial Attache in China*

THERE has been much agitation in the press and otherwise during the past few years concerning the necessity of plans for the improvement of relations between Americans and Chinese and Americans and Japanese. Up to the present the theory of the development of friendly relations between these peoples was predicated on the necessity of educating the Chinese and Japanese peoples to an appreciation of the civilization and institutions of the West. Furthermore, this was based (1) on the non-Christian character of Chinese and Japanese societies and (2) upon the failure of the civilizations of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to have been influenced by the great industrial revolution which had its inception in the West during the 18th century and which accounts in large measure for the vastly greater economic developments among Western countries as contrasted with those of the Far East.

Thus, in general, the presumption was that China and Japan had all to learn from the West. Accordingly, tens of millions of dollars have been spent upon missionary and educational work and in endeavors otherwise in encouraging the peoples of China and Japan to take from the West everything that might be helpful to the regeneration of their societies. Both the Chinese and Japanese have responded in a very large way to these overtures with the result that tens of thousands of their peoples have come into intimate working contact with Western ideas and methods.

### Scant Knowledge of Far East

It is now patent to all who have any knowledge of the relationships of the Chinese and Japanese to our people that while indulging in our anxiety to educate these peoples to understand us and our ways and our institutions, we have sadly neglected encouraging our own people to understand and evaluate the civilization of these Asiatic peoples. The American outlook is upon a background of European training. Twentyfive million children are in our public schools today receiving a mere pittance of instruction having to do with the world across the Pacific. Thus, we are confronted with a badly balanced situation in our relations with the nations of the Orient.

It is, therefore, high time that we devise ways and means where-by our own ignorance of things Chinese and Japanese may eventually give way to an intelligent appreciation of the background of Chinese and Japanese cultures.

Fortunately, we have in our population of American children in China and Japan a nucleus with which there may be developed a little army of Americans capable a few decades hence of exerting a tremendous influence in making for this muchly desired improvement in our evaluation of the peoples of the Far East. However, unless the American children in China and Japan are accorded the facilities which will make possible their education along the desired lines, the mere fact that they are resident in these countries may be of little consequence to us.

In China we have about 2,000 American children of school age, while in Japan there are probably 500 of such. Already substantial beginnings have been made through the institution of American schools in Shanghai, Peking and Tokyo. However, these institutions are unable to draw upon American sources of revenue for their maintenance, so depend upon the contribution of friends and well-wishers for their support. It is extremely important that they be properly endowed so as to guarantee their continued financial needs. However, this endowment should be made with the distinct understanding that these schools will institute in addition to their regular work in English, courses in language, history, geography and institutions generally of the country in which they are located. Children thus trained from the elementary through the high school grades who may later supplement their work with courses in American universities, cannot but be distinct assets to the future of American relations with China and Japan.

It makes but little difference whether they remain in these countries or choose to elect careers in the United States as we shall continue for many decades to be sadly in need of Americans trained in Chinese and Japanese and trained to understand the psychology and institutions of the peoples of these countries. From the American business man's viewpoint, personnel is probably 75% of the success of business in China and Japan. Many of our companies have wasted considerable sums in sending to China and Japan men unfitted for work in these countries, whereas it stands to reason that American children educated and

trained in China or Japan will show a very small percentage of misfits in later business or other contacts with the peoples of the country in which they were trained. In professional, educational, missionary and other lines of endeavor, it also stands to reason that those who are trained as children in the language and institutions of the country can render far more effective service on the average than can those who are sent to these countries as adults.

**Big Demand for Training**

We have need of an increasingly larger number in the United States of Americans in educational institutions, in newspaper work, in government service, in business offices in religious work and in many other lines of endeavor, men and women especially trained to understand the languages and civilizations of the Orient. Thus, from whatever angle the subject may be approached, it is patent to us that one of the greatest bits of constructive statesmanship which can now be devised in furtherance of America's relations with the nations of Asia is through the proper education of our American people to a sane and intelligent appreciation of not only the background of the Oriental civilizations but the forces which are at present in operation in the great transitions which are now in progress among these people as they emerge from mediaeval to modern economic societies.

The peoples of China and Japan should welcome and encourage in every possible way the development in these countries of schools for the education of the American children resident there so that these children may be so equipped as to become helpful interpreters of the East to the West. China could well afford to use some of its returned Boxer indemnity funds in encouraging the children of foreigners resident in China to study the Chinese language and the history and institutions of the Chinese peoples. It is as important to the Chinese in their relations with the West that Westeners understand the culture of the Chinese as it is that the Chinese understand the civilization of the West.

Shanghai, July 21, 1926.

## Fair Increase In Customs Revenue for 1925

Interesting facts regarding revenue collection activities in 1925 are given in the official document entitled "the Foreign Trade of China" compiled by the Statistical Secretary of the Customs.

The total revenue collection in 1925 was Hk. Tls. 69,870,003. The amount collected as surtax for famine relief—Hk. Tls. 855,664—is not included in the above figure. The year's collection, therefore, exceeds that of 1924 by Hk. Tls. 274,871 and represents an advance of Hk. Tls. 6,365,752. on the 1923 collection. The result is, on the whole, gratifying, when all the adverse cirumstances which have militated against the normal expansion of trade are considered.

The total import duty collection was Hk. Tls. 36,366,981, a decrease of Hk. Tls. 1,737,544 on the 1924 figure, though some Hk. Tls. 3,790,000 ahead of the 1923 collection, and the tonnage dues collection declined by Hk. Tls. 52,000. The increase in the total collection, therore, was obtained entirely from export duties, which exhibit an increase of Hk. Tls. 1,431,323, the total amount collected being Hk. Tls. 24,568,778, and from coast trade duty and transit dues, which advanced by Hk. Tls. 90,166 and Hk. Tls. 564,442 respectively. It is interesting to observe the fluctuations in the revenue collection which have occurred in the different parts of China and which, to a certain extent, reflect the trade conditions of each region during 1925.

Registered for the Upper Yangtze ports (Chungking to Yochow), taken collectively, of Hk. Tls. 17,000. This was due to Wanhsien, Shasi, and Yochow, the increased collection of which ports compensated for the falling off of Chungking and Changsha. Although Hankow declined by Hk. Tls. 202,000 and Kiukiang by Hk. Tls. 112,000 the Lower Yangtze ports (Hankow to Chinkiang) exhibit a collective increase of Hk. Tls. 310,000, for which Wuhu is mainly responsible with an advance of Hk. Tls. 480,000, while Nanking and Chinkiang share an increase of Hk. Tls. 140,000.

The central coast ports (Shanghai to Wenchow) declined by Hk. Tls. 1,476,000, the decrease of Hk. Tls. 1,524,000 in the Shanghai collection being only partly compensated for by an increase of Hk. Tls. 86,000 at Soochow and Ningpo conjointly, whilst Hangchow and Wenchow both declined. A decrease of Hk. Tls. 1,745,000 is also to be recorded for all the southern coast ports and West River ports (Santuao to Pakhoi) taken together. In this group it is interesting to note that, whilst the neighbouring ports of Foochow, Swatow, and Canton all exhibited large decreases—Hk. Tls. 785,000 in the case of Canton,—the port of Amoy, where strikes were not allowed and order was more strictly maintained, shows an increase of Hk Tls. 155,000.

# Eighty Thousand Chinese in Philippine Islands

*(American Chamber of Commerce Journal, Manila, for July, 1926.*

WHEN one attempts to look into the Philippine immigration question the first thing that confronts him is the annomalous record in the census. The census of 1903 gives the persons of the yellow race in the Philippines at that time as 42,097, of which at least 40,000 may be taken to have been Chinese. The Japanese population at that time was insignificant. Persons of the yellow race resident in Manila at that time were reported to be 21,838, of whom 733 were women and girls and 21,105 were boys and men. The census of 1918 gives the Chinese in the Philippines as 43,802, and those resident in Manila as 17,856. But figures of the bureau of health show that by birth alone, leaving immigration aside for the moment, the Chinese population increases nearly ten per cent in seven years. It would surely increase 20 per cent in fifteen years, the interim from 1903 to 1918, and the latter census would perhaps be more accurate if it showed the Chinese in the Philippines at that time to have been 50,000.

Probably, too, there was no decrease in the number of Chinese resident in Manila between 1903 and 1918, although, according to the census, there was an apparent decrease of about 2000.

Another thing a study of immigration into the Philippines readily reveals, is that the gentlemen's agreement by which the Japanese are governed works out more advantageously for the islands than the immigration law which limits Chinese immigration to the merchant, trading and professional classes and presumes rigidly to exclude farmers and workmen. The Japanese who are coming to the Philippines are for the most part, going into Mindanao and putting new lands into production; but this class of Chinese cannot come into the islands now, even if they would.

It may not be argued from this that they would come, even if the law permitted; though it may be assumed that they might be induced to come under contract. Inducements were offered at various time under Spain—who sometimes wanted the Chinese and sometimes wished to drive them away—but the traders and merchants, with a sprinkling of craftsmen, always came whether precisely welcome or not, and the farmers never did.

Conditions haven't changed under the United States, save that the bar is up for the productive element. Much Chinese capital, amassed in the Philippines, is employed in production of wealth, but scarcely any Chinese brawn. In the case of the Japanese, the country is acquiring farmers and workmen as well as merchants and traders.

The following figures are upon Chinese immigration into the Philippines from 1919, the year following the last census, to 1925.

| Year | Arrived | Debarred | Departed | Deported | Net Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 . . . . | 12,936 | 241 | 8,620 | 125 | 3,950 |
| 1920 . . . . | 14,875 | 562 | 10,536 | 335 | 3,442 |
| 1921 . . . . | 13,989 | 849 | 15,954 | 164 | (3,560) |
| 1922 . . . . | 13,954 | 776 | 13,598 | 162 | ( 582) |
| 1923 . . . . | 15,307 | 677 | 11,882 | 153 | 2,595 |
| 1924 . . . . | 13,376 | 580 | 12,497 | 97 | 202 |
| 1925 . . . . | 14,467 | 212 | 12,207 | 39 | 2,189 |
| Totals . . . | 99,084 | 3,897 | 85,294 | 1,075 | 8,818 |

The deportations were no doubt the consequence of violations of sumptuary laws, such as the opium law.

The figures are from the bureau of customs. Summarized, they show that during the period from 1919 to 1925 inclusive 99,084 Chinese knocked at our doors. 3 897 were denied admittance under the immigration act, 95,187 were admitted as legally entitled to entry into the country, while 85,294 other Chinese voluntarily left the islands and 1,075 were evicted for cause. The greater number among those leaving voluntarily were minors born in the islands, returning to China to be educated under the care of their mothers or other relatives, this being the custom. Also, most of the Chinese coming into the islands are youths who have completed their schooling in China and are rejoining their kinsmen here. But Chinese have taken to educating their

children in the Philippines too, for which they voluntarily pay an additional small percentage upon the sales tax; they are, more than formerly, bringing their families to the Philippines, and are coming to be more and more a community apart.

Births and deaths in the Chinese community of Manila from 1919 to 1925 were as follows, according to the health reports:

| *Year* | *Deaths* | *Births* | *Net Increase* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 361 | 369 | 8 |
| 1920 | 377 | 511 | 134 |
| 1921 | 317 | 570 | 253 |
| 1922 | 318 | 529 | 211 |
| 1923 | 331 | 561 | 230 |
| 1924 | 344 | 639 | 295 |
| 1925 | 325 | 639 | 314 |
| Total | 2,373 | 3,817 | 1,445 |

A lesser number of births of pure Chinese stock must be added for Chinese resident in the provinces; more of them being married to or living with Filipino women, so that 3000 may cover the birth increase in the Chinese community throughout the Philippines since the census of 1918 was taken. One is compelled to these assumptions because the statistics in the bureau of health have not been compiled; it would be a fortnight's work to compile them.

Fastening therefore upon 3,000 as the approximate increase by birth of the Chinese population of the islands since 1918, the actual increase including that by immigration is found to be 11,818. While this gives the islands a Chinese population of approximately 55,000, *lay* estimates are that it is no less than 70,000 or 80,000. There is said to be clandestine entry into the islands by way of Sulu and Mindanao. Wherever a new settlement is established, the Chinese goes to trade. He may be robbed and killed, and his little general store burned. This doesn't matter, to the community; and the Chinese takes his place and a record goes down in the consular office. Customary laws largely prevail among the Chinese; a great deal of their business is transacted without the exchange either of money or checks.

As everyone knows, there are two distinct communities, the Cantonese and the Amoyese, numerically as one to three in the order mentioned. The Cantonese are dubbed *Macaos* by Filipinos who call the Amoyese *Insiks*. The Amoyese may be naught but a porter when he arrives: he becomes a peddler, then he has a small store and a fixed abode, and from then on, according to his connections, character and ability, it is anything from a shop on Rosario to importing, exporting and operating steamships from an establishment on Juan Luna or somewhere in San Nicolas. Or he may go to the provinces, retaining his Manila connections.

The Cantonese are tailors, laundrymen and keepers of restaurants and grocer shops. The craftsmen are from Amoy. It is the Amoyese who dominate the lumber industry and who enter most extensively into manufacturing.

The bureau of health still classifies Japanese with "other foreigners," so they cannot be traced so easily as the Chinese. The figures on movement of Japanese to and from the Philippines are from the bureau of customs:

| *Year* | *Entering* | *Leaving* |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 1,645 | 1,579 |
| 1920 | 952 | 1,222 |
| 1921 | 874 | 1,137 |
| 1922 | 584 | 1,564 |
| 1923 | 799 | 1,115 |
| 1924 | 932 | 968 |
| 1925 | 2,225 | 1,081 |
| Totals | 8,011 | 8,666 |

These figures show that since 1918 the Japanese population has decreased 655, but births, were the records available, would more than offset this. Without doubt there has been some actual increase, though nothing in comparison with the increase among the Chinese.

Figures about the American community may be added. In 1918 they numbered 5,774. Since that time 28,217 have come to the islands and 27,169 have gone away, making an increase from migration of 1,048. In Manila the excess of births over deaths has been 600. The figures for the provinces are not compiled. Numerically the American community has increased by possibly 1,700, but it is unquestionably of a more transient character than the earlier community whose advent dates the period of *the empire*.

# Sidelights on the Oldest Nation

*The following "Sidelights" on China and Shanghai were written by Mr. George W. Missemer, for many years a newspaperman in China. The paragraphs appeared in the Lincoln County Democrat of Hugo, Colo., which paper is owned by Mr. Missemer's brother.*

SOME years ago a Christian missionary in China attended a Chinese funeral service conducted according to the Buddhist rites. It is a Chinese custom to put a bowl of rice or other food on top of the coffin, the idea being that the deceased shall be supplied with food in the spirit world. Said the missionary to the chief mourner: "My good friend, you are a sensible man, how can you follow such a heathen custom! You know very well that a dead man can't eat anything." The Chinese gentleman pondered a bit and then replied: "My good friend, one of these days you will die, your friends will come and put flowers on your grave, and you won't smell them." All of which goes to show that one shouldn't jump at conclusions from outward appearances as the Chinese in Hongkong did when they saw the sailors marching to church, taking their mascot goat with them. The Chinese were firmly convinced that the sailors went to church to worship the goat.

It is somewhat of a shock to come from a city like Shanghai, where every form of intoxicant that the mind of man in any country has ever conceived, is to be had at prices below the prices at which they are sold in the countries of origin (owing to the fact that when exported they escape the heavy internal revenue taxes) to come to the "Land of the Free" and the state of Colorado and find that the officers of the law may even invade the sanctity of one's home without a warrant in order to seize liquor. This observation is not meant as a criticism of conditions here. It is recorded merely to bring out the contrast. As a matter of fact there is a very close analogy between conditions in China and in America, except that in China it is opium and not liquor that is under the ban. In both instances legislation has been some-what in advance of the unanimous will of the people and the result is that there is a great deal of bootlegging in both countries—the only difference being that in China it is opium that is being bootlegged. Opium being a much more expensive article than booze, the incentive to bootleg it in China is ever so much greater than the incentive to bootleg booze in the United States. Where a booze-runner in the U. S. A. can only offord to spend a dollar to have a revenue officer shut his eyes for a bit, an opium runner in China can afford to spend fifty. Indeed, it is not going too far to say that one of the principal reasons for the strife that is going on in China among various military factions is to secure control of the strategic sources of revenue, of which thg Shanghai district is one of the most important, and amonr these sources of revenue "squeezing" the opium runnee stands very near to the top of the list.

### The Extrality Question

For people here in the United States to understand the numerous dispatches that have of late been printed in the newspapers in America concerning China, it is necessary to understand the meaning of a rather big word, namely "extraterritoriality." This means the principal by which the laws of one country are extended to the domain of another, so that the citizens of the first-named country are exempted from compliance with the laws of the second-named country.

America and many European countries have treaties with China providing for such extraterritoriality. In other words an American in China pays no attention to Chinese laws, but has the benefit of American laws and is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States consuls in China and to the special "district" court which has been established in China by act of congress. Now the younger generation of China, feeling that the continuance of this system is an insult to China, is clamoring for the repeal of these treaties. America and most other countries take the position that China is hardly ready for such a change, as the laws and particularly their enforcement are not up to the Western standard. By way of example: Because of the world war Germans in China have lost their extraterritorial privileges. About a year ago a Chinese child attended by an able German doctor happened to die. The German was indicted by the Chinese for "murder." He was lucky to get off with serving a six months' prison sentence.

Shanghai is the largest of about two dozen foreign settlements which have been developed in various parts of China. In these settlements Chinese residents largely predominate. In Shanghai, for instance, there are more than a million Chinese residents and only about twenty thousand people from other countries, but the latter have the absolute

right to say how the settlement shall be "run." In actual practice naturally many things are done to please the Chinese, for as a matter of fact the Chinese own most of the property in these settlements and people from other countries stay there mainly for one reason, namely to secure the profits that are to be made by trading with the Chinese, and experience has long since shown that if things are done by the foreigners which displease the great mass of Chinese, the latter have a very effective weapon of retaliation, namely, boycott. Just at the moment that weapon is being most effectively used against the British with the result that the great port of Hongkong, which it is to be remembered is under British rule, has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy.

**Settlements Protect Wealthy Chinese**

One reason why the foreign settlements in Shanghai have grown so rapidly is that, owing to the lack of justice in Chinese courts and more recently owing to the depredations caused by the civil wars, wealthy Chinese from all parts of China—a country which with its dependencies is just a trifle larger than the United States with its possessions, have fled to these settlements, where under a foreign flag and in the shadow of foreign warships they have security for their persons and for their property—something that they could not secure under their own flag. Honest-minded Chinese will readily admit that the way for the Chinese to prevent or to decrease the affluence of the foreign settlements in China is to set their own house in order. At heart most Chinese realize that such is the case, but in actual practice they are more likely to tell their neighbors that the bad state of affairs in China is due to the presence of the foreigners and that the settlements are rich because the foreigners have been robbing the Chinese.

The Chinese as a people are a very likeable lot. One who has a gift of humor and is willing to recognize the great truth as stated in a Chinese proverb that "all people are brothers under the skin" can always get along well with the Chinese despite the fact that the Chinese point of view is diametrically opposite to the Western viewpoint. And as regards viewpoint, Americans who have lived long in China and who have really studied the two sides of the question, are rather inclined to the idea that as between the Western and the Chinese viewpoint it is the latter which is the more logical. The fact that the Chinese are a likeable people probably explains why they are able to "get away" with as much as they do. Let it be recorded here to the credit of the Chinese that however venal their officials may be in some respect, it has always been impossible for capitalists to do in China what they have done in Mexico, namely to alienate huge concessions worth hundreds of millions of dollars. There are no such foreign concessions in China. The Chinese are so jealous of the title to their soil that they will not allow people from other lands to get possession of such concessions either honestly or dishonestly. In fact the writer cannot help but feel that the principal reason why America has been so liberal with the Chinese, but rather "rough" with the Mexicans, is because there are no rich American concessions in China as there are in Mexico.

## Taonan-Anganchi Railway Starts Operation August 1

According to a *United Press* report dated at Tokyo, July 10, the railhead of the latest Chinese railway, the Raonan-Anganchi line in Manchuria, built for Marshal Chang Tso-ling by the Japanese South Manchuria Railway Company, has reached the edge of the Russian controlled Chinese-Eastern Railway and it is hoped that service will be started by August 1. The cost of the line was Yen 12,000,000 which was advanced by Japanese interests, the contract providing for repayment in 40 years with interest at 9 percent annually, guaranteed by a first mortgage on the property and its income.

The officials of the South Manchuria line state that their purpose in financing the road was to provide a feeder for the South Manchuria Road, but the Russians have protested on the grounds that the real purpose is to infringe upon the rights of ~~the~~ Chinese-Eastern. According to the *United Press* report, the Japanese financiers may approach the International Banking Consortium to take over the loan.

In addition to the foregoing report pertaining to the Taonan-Anganchi Railway, there have been reports in circulation regarding other alleged railway developments in Manchuria. The report which was sent out from Mukden on July 15 stated that Marshal Chang Tso-ling had made a contract with a "certain" French financier for the construction of a line from Hulatao to Tsitsihar, the contract calling for a loan of Mex. $100.000,000 and the construction to be managed by the Crusote Company of France, redemption of the loan to be at the rate of $4,000,000 a year for 25 years.

# Water-Carriers Vs Water-Works

(*Chinese Economic Bulletin*, July 3, 1926)

ILLUSTRATIONS are manifold of the struggle in all countries between man and the machine in the development of the world's economy. Machinery has now supplanted hand work in the West, and new economic processes are therefore absorbed without much difficulty. But China is in the midst of this struggle between old and new. Its hand laborers, like their Western confreres a century ago, are faced with the problem of accommodating impersonal methods of production in industry. The problem is infinitely more difficult of solution in China than it was in the West. China has an immense supply of labor to spare, but by an intricate delimitation of functions, has been able to maintain the maximun diffusion of employment. Much of this is casual, and therefore the first to be hit by the introduction of machine carriers and producers, for the transformation of bases of economy has always been accompanied by the temporary dislodgement of the hewer of wood and drawer of water from their place in the scheme of industrial life. Then there is the problem of traditionalism to be overcome, as respect for age-old methods and manners is as firmly rooted in China as a religion.

The first railway in China, a fifteen-mile narrow gauge line between Shanghai and Woosung, was torn up by the irate populace fifty years ago. Apart from considerations of tradition and *feng shui*, the people feared lest the introduction of the iron road would rob them of their livelihood. Here was an inanimate thing which seemingly left them with nothing to do but starve to death. Now the railway has been absorbed, and by the fillip it has given to production and trade and employment, is now an integral part of China's economic structure.

Instances of the hard fight for hospitality of new ideas could be multiplied. The ricsha pullers are continually at war with bus and tramway companies. They see their customers entirely taken away from them, and so demonstrations and strikes are periodically engineered throughout the country against the introduction of the monster machine carrier.

Kerosene oil has now so far displaced every other illuminant that the manufacture of bean oil for the old time saucer lamp has almost entirely ceased. The new illuminant has penetrated into the far interior. Electric lighting is on the way to establishment throughout the country. But modern water works are not so entrenched and from time to time an outbreak on the part of the labor affected by their encroachment on the preserves of the old-time well and river water purveyors is reported.

Such a one has just flared up in Peking. Although the water works in the capital was established in 1909, the water carriers still ply their trade, and compete strongly with the water supply company, which is not yet big enough to supply the whole community. Double-tubbed wheelbarrows, manipulated by brawny coolies, who are mainly Shantungese, are still familiar sights on the streets. Trouble has been brewing ever since the establishment of the water works. It boiled over on June 8. On that date the carriers went on strike. A merchant decided to apply for laid on water, and the carriers, on the Biblical theory of the importance of one sinner, trained their organization on the task of dissuading him. But the modern minded merchant proved obdurate, resisting all attempts at intimidation. The water men stayed their agitation for a time, but while the plumbers of the company were engaged in laying the pipes, they were set upon by their rivals for the merchant's custom. A fight ensued and the police carried off the protestants to the police station. In consequence, the guild of the water carriers decided to suspend supplies until the arrested men had been released. And, this being a suitable occasion for the ventilation of their general grievances, they further demanded that the water supply of Peking should henceforth be solely furnished by the carriers. They also gave out that when supplies were resumed, prices would be raised by two coppers per brace of buckets. Propaganda was also started against the water works to the effect that their water supply was contaminated.

The police eventually took strong action by forbidding any suspension of supplies, and the strike was broken on June 9. Yet, the failure of the movement has by no means damped the hostility of the carriers. Nor has it ended their agitation for an increase of rates. At present, they charge three coppers for one load of two buckets, altogether weigh-

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ing 50 catties. Prices of water, as of other things, have gone up abnormally in recent years. Formerly a load cost 1½ coppers. In addition, the consumers have to pay extra tips on festival days. Newcomers in Peking are often mulcted to the tune of 6 to 10 coppers for each load, otherwise no water is supplied. In this intimidation they are supported by their confreres, who refuse to undertake the contract in case a dispute arises between supplier and consumer, who is therefore coerced to submit to any exorbitant demand.

As a matter of fact, competition between the water works and the water carriers is not ceonomically so keen as might be supposed from the encounters that have recently taken place. While a large number of houses, particularly in the section of the city where most of the foreigners live, are provided with mains, the majority of the inhabitants still depend upon wells for their drinking water. The main reason resides in the difference in prices. The company at first charged $2.00 a month per household, irrespective of the quantity of water consumed. It was later found that this charge was too low to cover costs. Therefore, a water meter installation fee and also a rental charge of $0.80 a month were imposed, and the charges for water were tabulated according to consumption. The price of water obtained from a street hydrant owned by the company is three coppers per pair of buckets containing 50 catties of water. This does not include the cost of conveyance to the house. When mains are installed, the consumer has to pay the company $0.80 per hundred *tiao* of 75 catties each. This amounts to approximately 3½ coppers per 100 catties. In view of all these circumstances, it will be appreciated that on the part of lower and middle class people there has not been any perceptible decrease in the demand for hand-carried well water. Yet the well owners and water carriers have always been jealous of the company and take every opportunity to spoil its business. And they are helped by their strongly-knit organization.

Apart from mains in private houses, the Peking Water Supply Co. has set up over 400 hydrants at the corners of important streets, to supply water to the public; but the number is too small to allow of widespread use.

Wells in Peking are divided, according to methods of sinking, into native wells and modern wells. Native wells are sunk by native methods, always to small depths. They are sub-divided into "sweet water" and "bitter water" wells, the former being obtained from a greater depth than the latter. The issue from native wells is limited and the water from the "bitter" water wells contains much hydro-carbonate. Some of the native wells are not walled, and therefore often cave in. Modern wells are sunk with modern or improved methods. After boring, a steel pipe is installed, through which water issues into the well. The upper wall of a modern well is sometimes encased in cement, to prevent the infiltration of impurities. If water is drawn up by pump, the building of walls in the well is not necessary, but the pipe must reach the surface and have a larger diameter in order to give an adequate supply. Water from modern wells is always sweet and free from salt. The cost of sinking varies with depth, conditions of the surrounding strata, and the material used, ranging from $300 to $2,000. The work usually takes a month or two to complete. New wells sunk in Peking are mostly of the improved type, although bitter water wells are often deepended into modern wells. There are about a dozen well-sinking companies in Peking, the best known being the Chung Hwa Well Sinking Company in Hsitanpailow West City, and the Tung Hwa Well Sinking Company in Tungszepailow East City, The former undertakes well sinking in distant cities, such as Shanghai, Wuchang, etc.

Wells in Peking may be public or private. Public wells are under the control of the Metropolitan Police. According to police regulations, it is provided that there be at least 24 public wells in each of the 20 sections of the whole city, so that the total number of public services, and the water seldom sold. Among the private wells, over 50 have been registered at the Police Office, allowing their owners to sell the water. They are subject to a tax at $0.50 a month. A number of others have been registered, but carry on business irregularly, while the remainder supply water only to their owners' households. The total number of wells in the capital, including public and private, sweet water and bitter water, is estimated at about 3,000.

Water from wells in conveyed from door to door by the carriers in one-wheeled wheelbarrows bearing two tubs. The number of barrows in use totals about 1,500, not including those owned by the Peking Water Supply Company, the Police Office, and other private well owners. The water-carts are owned by individual carriers. By usage every man has his own particular sphere of influence. It is generally impossible for a consumer to buy water from a carrier other than the man in whose 'beat' he lives, but he may of course apply for the piped service of the company.

In January, 1925 the owners of private well selling water to the carriers organized an association, known as the Well Owners' Association with an office at 7 Loshanli, Chenghwangmiao South City. Although it is not yet recognized by the Police Office, this association has some power to fix the price of water and to settle any dispute between the carriers or between them and the consumers.

The cost of water from wells is usually one or two coppers per pair of buckets, containing about 50 catties of water, if the consumer draws water directly from the wells; two or three coppers per barrow, containing five to six pairs of bucketsful, are charged to water carrier; three or four coppers for sprinkling a cartload of vegetables; and one or two coppers for watering one animal. A certain discount may be given on monthly subscriptions. The carrier's charges are often increased in time of drought, or when the house is at a considerable distance from the well.

Water is supplied free of charge by private well owners to any fire extinguisher association. There are a number of these in Peking, e. g., the Kung Yi Shui Hwei in Tachalan outside Chienmen. The water works provides the Police Fire Brigade with water. Its source of supply is a steam of spring water flowing from the Western Hills near Peking, the pumping station being situated at Chienmennei inside the city.

## Hsuing Hsi-ling Issues Statement On Wah Chang Case

That the Mixed Court at Shanghai has no legal status in the eye of Chinese law and that he would accept the decision of the Chinese Government to the effect the Mixed Court has on jurisdiction in the Wah Chang case was the gist of a lenghty statement issued on July 25 to the foreign press of Shanghai from Hsuing Hsi-ling, former Premier and Minister of Finance and at present disector of the Chihli River Conservancy Bureau at Tientsin. Mr. Hsuing was arrested on June 28 in Shanghai by order of the Mixed Court, while he was attending a meeting of the Chinese National Anti-Opium Society, in connection with a dispute pertaining to the affairs of the Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Company of which he was a director. T. C. White, an American citizen formerly of Peking brought the civil action against Mr. Hsuing and the case has been before the Mixed Court for several years.

Mr. Hsuing Hsi-ling

In his statement, Mr. Hsuing points out that in 1921, Yang Tu, general manager of the Company, without the concent of the Board of Directors, made two contracts, one engaging Mr. White as manager for a period of five years at an annual salary of $25,000 Gold plus the income tax of the American Government on the salary plus the traveling expenses of himself and his family, another contract whereby the Wah Chang borrowed the sum of $50,000 Chinese currency from Mr. White to pay his own salary one year in advance. Mr. Hsuing states that these contracts were not ratified and that when the Board of Directors discovered their existence, it refused to recognize them. He further states that "although Mr. White was well aware of the fact that Yang Tu had no authorization to commit the company to so important an undertaking and the company was financially unable to carry out the same undertaking as it had previously mortgaged all of its property, yet in total disregard of this he (Mr. White) concluded the agreement." Mr. Hsuing contends that these contracts were but personal agreements as between Tang Tu and Mr. White and that it is highly questionable whether the Wah Chang Company could be legally responsible for a personal act of its general manager. He points out that the Wah Chang Company was incorporated under Chinese law as a limited company, and the directors of it "could not be held jointly or individually liable with the company for its debts.

The question of jurisdiction is emphasized in Mr. Hsuing's statement. He contends that in civil cases jurisdiction follows the domicile of the defendent and that

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the domicile of a company is the place where its principle office is located. As the principle office of the Wah Chang Company is located in Changsha, Hunan Province, it follows, Mr. Hsuing points out, that Mr. White should sue the company in Changsha. The International Mixed Court at Shanghai has no vestige of jurisdiction in the Wah Chang case, states Mr. Hsuing, and had the judges "possessed some common knowledge of law and an independent judicial spirit, they should have thrown out the case at the very beginning."

"After having declared the question of jurisdiction in the most unjudicial and arbitrary manner," the statement reads, "the Mixed Court awarded the judgment in favor of Mr. White, whereby not only was the Wah Chang Company liable for an approximate sum of $300,000, but the duty was imposed upon the directors of assisting the plaintiff to execute the judgment (although the directors were declared by the Court to be not personally responsible.). . . I cannot understand how such an obviously improper decision could have been reached." Mr. Hsuing states that inasmuch as Tso Chung Shu and himself, as directors of the Company, were not entrusted with the safe-keeping of the Company's property, it was impossible for them to assist the plantiff to execute the judgment, as ordered by the Courts's decision. He further points out that the Court's decision to the effect that Tso Chung Shu and himself had slighted its judgment because of their non-assistance in executing the Court's judgment came as a surprise.

Mr. Hsuing then points out that according to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Republic of China, all the judgments of the Mixed Court are of no validity . . . "suffice it to say that it is an illegal tribunal." He further states that he has telegraphed to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai asking him to withdraw his motion for a hearing. "I want to declare emphatically that as a citizen of the Republic of China, I have the duty to abide by the law and that on account of my high official position, there are more reasons why I should obey the law to the letter in order to set an example for others; but the law that I deem it my duty to obey is Chinese law and not the law of a court the legal status of which is under dispute. The order which I will obey is the order of a legal court established under the law of the Chinese Republic and not the order of a court which is under the control of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Shanghai Consular Body . . . . Any other step will lead to the loss of judicial rights, an essential attribute of a soverign government, and would be an insult to the high dignity of the Chinese judiciary."

## Chinese Vertical Writing Found Easiest Reading

Chinese, eldest of languages, is commonly thought of as the most difficult. But this is an error, if the difficulty of a language is measured by the speed with which it may be read. Prof. Walter R. Miles of the department of experimental psychology of Leland Stanford University, California, and Eugene Shan, graduate, in a series of comprehensive tests have learned that Chinese may be read more rapidly than English, and that type set vertically is more efficient and causes less eye strain than type set as is this.

In arriving at these conclusions Dr. Miles made use of eleven Chinese students, all of whom were in China and were brought up on "vertical newspapers"; that is, on Chinese print reading up and down. He photographed their eyes, measuring their movements and noting how long each rested on a single group of words and calaculating from that their speed in reading the two clasess of selections.

The selections read were in both English and Chinese, taken from a magazine article. The Chinese was set both horizontally and vertically for various experiments. It was found that at each reading pause the eye perceived a greaert number of words of vertical type than of horizontal, while a greater number of vertical words were read each second than were horizontal words.

The vertical reading matter, which Dr. Miles found to be more efficient, if applied to newspaper and magazine columns in the United States would bring about this change: You would commence reading at the upper right hand corner of the column or page and read down, progressing by columns from right to left. Each succeeding letter of a word would be set beneath its predecessor rather than alongside. Punctuation marks to indicate pauses, sentences and paragraphs would be used as at present.

It has been a popular idea of long standing that horizontal reading matter may be perceived and understood with less strain to the eye, and, in fact, many Chinese papers have changed over to this style of type-setting drring the last few years. But Dr. Miles' analysis of his investigations ndicate this to be an erroneous impression.

# The Chinese Carpet and Rug Industry

*(Commerce Reports)*

THE demand from foreign countries, especially the United States, is responsible for the development in the production of Chinese rugs from the status of a handicraft, carried on almost exclusively in the home, to an industry with large plants under the supervision of experts. This development has resulted in an improvement in standards of living among the workers, in increasing the wages as compared with other native industries, and in bringing about important changes in manufacturing methods. Aniline dyes and machine-spun yarn have been brought into use with the idea of standardizing and improving the quality of rugs. Although some may regret the passing of the handicraft stage, to others, the best type of present-day Chinese rug is superior in texture, dyes, weave and design to its prototype formerly produced in the home. Even though machine-spun yarn may fully supersede the native hand-spun varieties in the manufacture of Chinese rugs, the weaving process will continue to be done by hand so long as a plentiful supply of labor is available.

Most of the Chinese rugs are woven in the north and west. In describing Chinese rugs the term, "Tientsin rug," is sometimes used; but this is simply because the first products of this kind were exported from the port of Tientsin. Although the bulk of the commercial rugs are made in Tientsin and Peking, others of coarser quality are produced in Mongolia, Manchuria, (especially Mukden), and other Provinces.

### Increased Use of Machine-Spun Yarn

In the use of Chinese hand-spun yarn, the bad feature of lumps is ever present. A careful weaver will cut these out in the process of tying the knot and discard them, which means a loss of material; when they are not taken out they always form a source of trouble in the dyeing process. This does not happen when machine-made yarns are used. Such a yarn presents a better and more perfect dyeing surface, producing an even color and a minimum loss of yarn to the weaver. The machine-spun yarn in use is principally that spun from Chinese carpet wool, although a small amount of worsted yarn has been imported by a few rug manufacturers. The use of this latter, however, raises the production costs to such an extent that it permits of only limited movements.

A concern in Tientsin erected a plant for the spinning of yarn by modern machinery in 1923. This plant has operated successfully for the past two years, producing about 2,000 pounds of yarn per 24-hour day. Its output is used principally in the making of the firm's own rugs, only a small amount being sold in the open market. This concern uses Chinese carpet wools of the best quality obtainable. The wool is scoured by modern machinery and carded over a double set of breaker and finisher cards, after which it is spun on mules and reeled into six-ply yarn in which the carpet knot is tied. All the yarn is dyed with chrome colors with the exception of blue, for which synthetic indigo is used. The blue yarn is dyed in the fiber, rather than yarn dyed, as is the case for all other colors, in order to obtain a more even shade. This plant is now adding to its equipment and within a year it will produce about 6,000 pounds per 24-hour day. Such quantities of yarn as can not be absorbed in the manufacture of the firm's own rugs will be disposed of in the market. Another rug manufacturer is installing sufficient spinning machinery to produce 2,000 pounds of yarn per day and still other concerns are contemplating such installations in the near futeur.

The trend in Tientsin is distinctly toward the increased use of machine-spun yarns. Rugs thus made are said to withstand the severe chemical wash given them upon their arrival in the United States better than rugs made from the hand-spun yarn.

### Foreign Influence on Designs

The Chinese rug designer if left to himself adheres strictly to the conventional and symbolic figures which play an important part in the history of Chinese art. The native designers are very skillful with the brush and some of their designs in water colors are marvels of form and color, each detail of which is full of significance and intimately associated with the legends and beliefs of the common folk reaching back into a rich historical past.

It is only occasionally nowadays that a Chinese rug which is exported has been designed in strict accordance with Chinese tastes and fancies. The foreign rug expert has changed the designs and combinations of color to suit foreing tastes.

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# North China

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### Child Apprentice System

The principal mechanism in Chinese rug manufacture consists of the deft fingers of the child apprentices. The so-called factories are frequently small and poorly lighted. Shops of this type are owned and supervised by one man who operates on a small scale with limited capital. There are many such establishments in Peking and Tientsin, although in recent years a number of much larger plants have been established, their size warranting the title "factory." Foreign-owned plants can not compete with the native shops in the production of the regular run of Chinese rugs. Several are able to operate, however, because they produce a grade that can be sold at a price consistent with the higher standard of working conditions maintained.

The majority of the workers in the small rug shops of Tientsin and Peking are apprentices ranging in age from 10 to 16. They are largely recruited from poor families of the rural districts and the Chinese employer finds it comparatively easy to have his apprentices guaranteed. During the period of service the boy is entirely under the control of the proprietor.

According to figures compiled in March, 1924, of the 6,834 workmen in the rug industry of Peking, only 1,768 were masters or journeymen, the balance (5,066) being apprentices. The larger shops will not train apprentices, preferring to have the small owners do the teaching. In the American-owned rug factories in Tientsin, of which there are about seven, there are only 255 apprentices of a total of 2,475 workers employed. This percentage of apprentices to the total workers (10.3 per cent) compares favorably with the total of 74 per cent found in Peking. The same situation as exists in Peking exists in the majority of the Chinese-owned shops elsewhere. It is the apprentice system in China that makes the manufacturing costs so low, a condition made possible by the huge population and the low productivity of the people in general.

### United States China's Largest Rug Market

The Chinese rug trade has developed tremendously during recent years, and a much higher quality is now demanded by the market. The system of classification used by the Chinese Maritime Customs during the early years of rug exportation is not such as permits of comparisons on the basis of total quantity exported. The value of the total carpet and rug exports in 1915 amounted to 173,000 haikwan taels, rose to 781,000 in 1916, decreased to 357,000 in 1918, and since then increased steadily until 1924 when the total value amounted to 5,516,000 haikwan taels. (The haikwan tael at average exchange equaled $0.62 in 1915, $0.79 in 1916, $1.26 in 1918, and $0.81 in 1924.)

A comprehensive idea of the growth of the rug industry in North China can be gained, however, from the following table showing the declared exports from Tientsin to the United States, inasmuch as approximately 90 per cent of the total is destined for the United States.

*Declared exports of wool carpet and rugs from Tientsin to the United States*

| Year | Square feet | Value | Year | Square feet | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915.... | 317,631 | $205,312 | 1921.. | 2,119,392 | $1,336,804 |
| 1916.... | 917,509 | 867,852 | 1922.. | 2,973,987 | 2,193,785 |
| 1917.... | 714,312 | 762,012 | 1923.. | 4,293,252 | 3,174,315 |
| 1918.... | 325,930 | 333,117 | 1924.. | 5,145,138 | 4,209,878 |
| 1919.... | 743,514 | 820,032 | 1925[1]. | 3,150,423 | 2,713,487 |
| 1920.... | 1,529,668 | 2,236,458 | | | |

## Congressman Oliver Entertained in Shanghai

Hon. William Bacon Oliver, member of the United States Congress from Alabama, was entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening, July 27 by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, there being about 100 guests present including E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General, Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the U. S. Court and members of the local Chinese and foreign communities. Congressman Oliver, in responding to an introduction by Mr. Arnold expressed the friendly interest of the United States and the other nations in helping China solve her problems and declared that China's problems were not for any one nation to solve but were something for all nations to assist. He expressed a hope that China shortly would see better days. Dr. V. K. Ting, Co-director of the Shanghai-Woosung Administrative District in responding to Congressman Oliver's remarks stated that most of China's troubles were due to the fact that she was forced to make moral, economic, social and political readjustments at one time and declared that since Western nations were largely responsible for bring the elements of modern civilization to China, it was largely their duty to help China solve he problems.

# Men and Events

H. R. Wilson, of the International Banking Corporation, has been transferred to the Tientsin branch.

Mrs. John Moriss, wife of the business manager of the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo) is in Shanghai for a two weeks' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burkill of Shanghai, departed this week for vacation which they will spend in England. They departed by way of Canada.

S. E. Kadoorie of Shanghai has been awarded the decoration of the French Legion of Honor for the numerous services which he has performed for France.

H. M. Briggs, of Ligget & Meyers Tobacco Co., left Shanghai last Sunday on the *Empress of Russia* for America in response to a cable to the effect that his Mother was ill.

Percival Finch, of the editorial staff, the *Shanghai Times*, left Shanghai this week for a two weeks' vacation in Japan. Mr. Finch will stop off in Nagasaki to attend the Pan-Asiatic Conference.

Chun Bing-him, director of Nanyang Brothers Cigarette Company has declined the appointment of chairman of the Chapei Chamber of Commerce, which was offered to him some time ago by Chinese merchants in the native city.

Gordon L. Burke, until recently in charge of the American Consulate in Nanking, is now visiting his father, the Rev. W. B. Burke of Sungkiang. Mr. Burke has been transferred to the American Consulate General at Hankow.

The Columbia Country Club is planning a swimming carnival and dinner dance at the club house on Great Western Road Extension on the evening of Saturday, July 31. There will be various swimming and diving competitions for both men and women.

The Constitutional Defence League of Shanghai has announced that the League is not concerned in any way whatever in the proposed publication of a book entitled, "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion," or any other similar books of an anti-Semitic nature.

The Tokyo Match Company of Kobe has decided to close its works at Hyogo Mikawaguchi and transfer the entire plant to China where it will be reassembled at the town of Chinkiang. The report states that the Japanese workers in the factory are also to be transferred to China.

Prof. B. H. Crocheron, director of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, was in Shanghai last week on his way home from an inspection trip in Java. While in Shanghai Prof. Crocheron was entertained by alumni of the University of California.

Fu Siao-en, managing director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, has finally agreed to accept the chairmanship of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, to which position he was elected some time, ago. On Sturday, July 24, Mr. Fu, accompanied by Tuan Li-teng, vice-chairman, visited the offices of local Chinese officials.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital, which is maintained in Shanghai each summer by local philanthropists, was reopened for the present season on July 20. The hospital is located at No. 545 Thibet Road near Avenue Edward VII. Messrs. Chu Pao-san, Sze Liang-say and Tou Yao-ting and other members of the Committee were present at the opening ceremony.

Prof. G. B. Cressey, member of the faculty of Shanghai College was severely beaten and robbed of all his possessions by Chinese bandits while traveling on the Luan River about 60 li from the town of Tsien-An. According to a letter received by friends in Tientsin on July 18, Prof. Cressey was attacked at night by six bandits who beat him severely and robbed him of all possessions including his clothing. Prof. Cressey is connected with the geology department of Shanghai College.

William A. Chapman, clerk of the U. S Court for China, was arrested last Saturday as the *President Jefferson* docked at Seattle, charged with embezzling some $30,000 (Chinese currency) court funds. Leonard G. Husar, U. S. Attorney, has cabled Secretary of State Francis B. Kellogg in Washington; D. C., of the apprehension in Seattle asking what evidence will be needed there to return Mr. Chapman to China. Mr. Chapman made a complete denial of the charges when arrested. Should extradition fail, it is the intention of the Prosecuting Attorney, he has announced, to have Mr. Chapman tried in Seattle by the Federal Courts.

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The *Imprint*, issued monthly by the Chinese American Publishing Company of Shanghai, contains in its July-August number, reviews and reference to many new books, one of which is "China, a Land of Famine," by Walter H. Mallory, secretary of the International Famine Relief Commission of Peking. There is also announcement of a new book by Putnam Weale and two forthcoming books by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, one dealing with the International Opium Conference at Geneva and the other a compilation of Dr. Sze's recent American addresses dealing with various phases of China's international problems.

William Bacon Oliver, U.S. Congressman from Alabama, arrived in Shanghai last Monday, July 26, aboard the *President Jackson* and departed the following Friday for Peking for a short visit. He will return to Shanghai in time to sail with the U. S. Transport *Henserson* on August 20. His position as Senior Democratic member of the Naval Appropriations Sub-committee of the House of Representatives and of the Appropriations Committee gives a special significance to his visit, though a brief one to the Far East. After leaving Shanghai in August, Mr. Oliver will go to Manila for a ten-day visit, then to Guam and Honolulu on the way back to Los Angeles.

E. M. Gull, secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and also secretary of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China, has been appointed secretary of the recently organized China Committee in London and in addition will serve as secretary of the British China Association. The China Committee is composed of leaders of British industries particularly interested in China. Mr. Gull has been active in the commercial affairs of Shanghai for several years and recently has been connected with the British delegation to the Tariff Conference in Peking. Mrs. Gull has also been active in the social life of Shanghai being prominent in the activities of the British Women's Association.

Dr. C.T. Wang, former acting premier and Director of the Sino-Russian negotiations is contemplating a trip to England according to the Chinese press.

# News from Central China

The sum of eleven thousand dollars has been paid to the American Consulate here this week by the finance office of marshal Wu Pei-fu, in consideration of claims by Americans for damage sustained during the siege of Sinyangchow, Honan.

On account of the recent war developments in Hunan, the freight train service on the Wuchang-Changsha Line has been suspended.

Mr. Tsai Fu ching, Chairman of the Hankow Benevolent Association and a few other leading local philanthropists have issued a circular telegram to ex-President Li Yuan hung and the Hupehese in the various provinces asking them to contribute funds to aid flood victims in this province. The message points out that in several districts people are left homeless and starving as a result of the recent flood disaster.

The Shasi, Shayang and Yunnan district Chambers of Commerce have sent telegrams to the Hankow Chamber to the effect that they have already elected their delegates to the Hupeh Union of Chambers of Commerce, which will be held on the 28th inst. The names of the delegates elected are given in the telegrams.

Midnight robberies in Hankow are becoming almost a daily occurrence. The home of the British Consul-General, Mr. H. Goffe, was entered last week, and a gold watch and chain stolen. It was found to be an inside job and the robbers, his chauffeur and coolie were found guilty and sentenced to a month imprisonment each, and expulsion from the Concession. The stolen property was recovered.

A daring robbery took place in the French Concession on Tuesday night. When the premises of the Sworn Measurer of the China Homeward Freight Conference entered his offices on Wednesday morning he found the place had been completely ransacked. The office clock, electric

fan and other office fittings had completely disappeared, and every drawer in the office had been gone through. They carried off their loot from this office in the French Concession, on the Bund, within twenty yards of a policeman on point duty.

Business rivalry ended in serious fighting in the native city on Tuesday last. It appears that the pedlers who go around exchanging porcelain ware for old and broken furniture, have long earned the enmity of the legitimate porcelain dealers. Law suits have been running for some months instigated by the latter in the hopes of preventing the exchange business, but on Tuesday they took matters into their own hands, and went round the city looking for pedlers. Wherever found they were attacked, and their porcelain smashed.

The restoration of traffic on the railways and the recent rains have combined to bring about a considerable reduction in the prices of food staples required by the ordinary population of the city. According to price lists in the Chinese press, the past two days have seen a drop of from six to seven coppers in the prices per catty for local milled flour, millet flour and corn flour. Local flour now sells at 32 coppers per catty, millet flour at 24 coppers and corn flour at 18 coppers.

The 25th Division have been busy this last few days in recruiting coolies at Liuchiamiao and Shunlimen, Hankow. They are said to have recruited several hundred. These coolies will be enrolled in the 25th Division as ammunition carriers and will accompany the division to the Hunan front when it leaves here.

Hankow is witnessing another influx of refugees from the flooded districts in addition to those already arrived from Hunan, between six and seven thousand have now come in from other districts. They have made a headquarters on the Honhu in Hankow and the Pashachow in Wuchang. Tuli Chen Chia-mo is active in devising measures for their relief and called a meeting of the presidents of the various medical schools in Wuchang and requested them to form a temporary hospital to receive the sick among these refugees.

As a result of their raid upon a Chinese house 48 Tai Kong Li in the Chinese City, detectives of the Hankow Bureau of Police Affairs effected the arrest of five Chinese gun-runners and seized a quantity of munitions including several pistols and three hundred rounds of ammunition on Thursday afternoon. The gang are being held by the police authorities pending trial.

The British Consul at Changsha on July 24 handed the sum of $5,000 to the Foreign Affairs Commissioner for payment of compensation to the defendants of the eleven Chinese boatsmen who were drowned in the Hsiangkiang river last month as a result of the collision between the British steamer "Changwo" and junks. The case is amicably settled now.

On July 10 the British Consul at Chengtu, Szechuan, received an anonymous note in Chinese saying that the Red Lantern Secret Society was going to make a united attack on all foreigners at the summer resorts, August the 5th or 25th. A great many of the foreigners have not gone to the mountain resorts this summer because of the unsettled condition of the country, but nevertheless over a hundred missionaries and business people have left the city, and much concern is felt for their safety. It is thought that this note of warning was delivered by a friendly native, and is not a threat. Only a few months have past since Bishop W. W. Cassels of the Church Missionary Society of Szechuan, with several other missionaries were captured by this same band of outlaws, and held under great hardship for several weeks for ransom. If a general attack was made on foreigners at these out-of-the-way resorts, no help could be given them. Two dates were given, as it was planned if the first attack miscarried, a second attempt would be made.

General Liu Wan Wei, the only out-and-out pro-foreign magistrate in Chengtu was assassinated by a student in Chengtu about July 7. He had been very active in trying to keep order and to prevent any anti-foreign demonstrations in the district under his care. He was shot by the student while on his way to the Magistrates Office, Although the assassin was apprehended, it has not been learned what was done with him.

On July 8, a severe earthquake was experienced at Yuin Hsien, Szechuan, and considerable property damage done. A fissure, three feet wide, one mile long, and too deep to see the depth of, was caused by the quake. It is thought that the disturbance was due to a land slide since the country is very mountainous. No loss of life was reported. The Chinese believe that the earthquake is a signs of the times, and attach a great deal of superstitous significance to it.

Hankow, July 24.


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Name.....Age.....

Address .....Occupation.....

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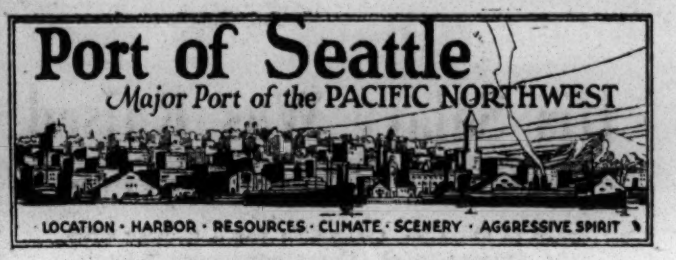


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# News from South China

Despite the extensive damage done to Hongkong by the typhoon of July 18, during which some 21 inches of rain fell in less than 24 hours and several sections of the city were inundated, the people recovered themselves soon and tramways were able to resume operations almost immediately after the tracks were cleared. Several lives were lost, but the extent of property injured will not be known until properly surveyed, as now every effort is bent on the resumption of normal business. When all reports are compiled, the damage will appear considerable.

Canton, Fatshan, and other South China cities were also affected by the typhoon, but their damages were inconsiderable when compared with Hongkong.

Among those prepared to contest with the Kuomintang in Canton in the latter's claim to the right of a political party to force contributions from individuals and business firms will be the Canton Rice Guild. The Guild is refusing the demand of the Kuomintang for 100,000 piculs of rice for the Northern Expedition against the anti-Reds in Hunan. The grounds for refusing are that the Kuomintang has failed to make good the $80,000 for rice bought some time ago; that the Kuomintang is detaining at the warehouses some $1,000,000 worth of rice belonging to the rice merchants but which the Kuomintang is claiming as enemy property; and that the Kuomintang has imposed on the Guild obligations not imposed on others.

The Kuomintang is issuing bonds for war purpose up to $10,000,000, and it is expected that every person living in Kwangtung will have to share more or less this subscription.

The Kuomintang is inviting the support of all organizations within its influence to help in the sale of war bonds, the second series being $10,000,000 to be dated August first next, the first of $5,000,000 having been almost fully disposed of. Its intention is to issue $30,000,000 in all to help the Northern Expedition against the militarists in North China. The methods of sale include the imposition of $2,000,000 on the people of Chao-mei Districts for having aided General Chen Chiung-ming in his recent oppostion to the Kuomintang, the house to house canvass by the Police of Canton City, by which some $5,000,000 may be raised, the General Chamber of Commerce to take up $100,000, in addition to the recent loan of $500,000, the Salt Tax Bureau to ask the salt merchants to subscribe to $500,000, the many labor unions and trade guilds to be responsible for the sale among their members $10,000 or more each unit, and district magistrates to sell at least $3,000 worth of bonds each in his locality.

Through the office of Mrs. Liao Chung-hoi, Chief of the Women's Division of the Kuomintang, ten more women will be given posts at the Kuomintang Headquarters, in addition to Mrs. Hah Chung Man, who was recently made a confidential secretary of the secret service department. The last few days also saw the employment of a number of girls at the Ministry of Finance temporarily in connection with the office of war bond issue, through which hundreds of documents will be handled. The giving of employment to women in the Headquarters of the Kuomintang is a response to the recent demands of the Women's Rights Association in Canton.

A Kuomintang organ, commenting on the progress of the Canton-Hongkong conference to settle the anti-British boycott and strike now being directed by a committee of strikers in Canton, states so far everything has gone well with the negotiation. From other sources, unofficial of course, the Kuomintang is asking for assistance from Hongkong in the form of recognition of Kwangtung and other South-western provinces which it may draw into its influence as an independent group, or at least as a belligerency, in their relationship with Peking for the time being; allowing the Kuomintang Central Bank to open a branch in Hongkong so that it may conduct Canton-Hongkong exchange, especially in facilitating Chinese going to Canton with Canton currency (now the Central Bank notes) and the negotiation for sale of Canton war bonds; and allowing the passage through Hongkong water arms and ammunitions imported under permits from the Kuomintang in Canton. From yet another source, Canton is expecting British assistance in the request of the Kuomintang for a share of the Customs surplus to which the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Hunan are entitled. The exact terms submitted by Canton are unlikely to be published, and what gathered from unofficial sources is given to show what some persons have heard without any responsibility to its accuracy.

Kuomintang organs have not heard anything concerning the giving of the Strike Committee representation in the Kuomintang-British conference to settle the anti-British

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boycott, while it has hinted that what the Committee may have to say will not be denied of a hearing.

The gradual removal from the Shameen Bunds of fortifications put up since the anti-British strike and boycott and the more lively scene noticed in Shameen are being accepted by some Chinese as an indication that the negotiation between the British and the Chinese Delegations to settle the difficulties now preventing trade and traffic among them is progressing well. The week-end last saw gatherings in Shameen in which the British Delegates were present.

In addition to the usual police patrols of Canton streets the Kuomintang General Headquarters has posted soldiers along the principal streets and General Chiang Kai-shek, it is reported, has also directed secret service men to watch the movement of a number of professional labor agitators. All these are being done to prevent any movement among the workers which will create an opinion that the Kuomintang is unable to command the Canton situation and that any arrangement with the Kuomintang relative to the strike settlement or other questions will be futile. The Canton Strike Committee is still clamoring that it should be heard, if not admitted to the negotiation now in progress in which the workers are chiefly concerned; and it is understood that, should there be no objection from either side, in certain matters, a sub-committee or the full conference may hear representations from the workers. In Canton the Chinese opinion has been that the whole matter has been straightened out among the Kuomintang leaders and General Chiang Kai-shek before the meeting of the respective-delegations on July 15, and they cannot see how any agitation among the workers will change the policy already formulated. Any attention to the Strike Committee will be more of a matter of courtesy than anything else, it is said.

The Chinese Postmen's Union in Canton not having been granted their new demands for higher wages and better service conditions is again threatening another strike; but the military authorities in Canton, not wishing communications to be interfered with, have cautioned against the move. The Kuomintang in Canton, however, has not the power to force the Postal Commissioner to grant the demands, as he is under the direction of the Director-General of Posts in Peking.

At a recent civil service examination in Canton for the selection of candidates for judicial posts, 75 of the 200 odds appearing tor the examination passed, five with honor, 46 for the "B" grade and 25 for the "C" grade. As the system for the travelling court officials is to be discontinued and permanent officials appointed to every judicial district, it is likely that most of them will be given appointment presently.

General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Kuomintang in Canton, has firmly told the students now meeting in conference in the Southern Capital that, unless they would sit down and pay attention to their business, they will be asked to go home. The aim of the Kuomintang in summoning the student leaders to Canton is to strengthen their faith in the policy and power of the party so as to be effective progagandists among their fellow students when returning to their districts. Since their coming to Canton, they have been quarrelling on the chairmanship and other issues without having listened to very many talks from the Kuomintang leaders. The Kuomintang is spending $5,000 to bring the students to Canton from many cities and towns.

The Kuomintang Party Headquarters in Canton has received reports of the capture of Yochow, another important city of Hunan for which both the Kuomintang and the anti-Reds are struggling. The Army Headquarters, however, has not yet issued any communique confirming the victory.

Latest Kuomintang order to the Canton Press Association states that matters relating to foreign affairs as well as the Northern Expedition may not be published without permission from the Headquarters. In the last few days the several labor unions interested in the future welfare of the workers in Hongkong have been holding meetings and passing resolutions, some of which have found their way to the newspaper offices.

Canton is now facing a serious labor problem, one section of workers trying to dominate over the other. The Communists, who control nearly two-thirds of the labor unions in Canton, are now trying to minimize the power and influence of the Central Labor Union, an organization boasting of 100,000 strong representing more than 90 registered and 30 unregistered unions. On July 18 last Sunday, pickets representing the Kuomintang Workers Conference captured one Chan Sum, head of the tea-house waiters union, a Central

Labor leader, alleging the captive of having been a party to the conspiracy which had been reponsible for several shooting of workers on the street is the past. The Central Labor Union, noted for its anti-Red activities, is planning revenge over the capture, and both the Police and the Army Headquarters of the Kuomintang have taken already steps to prevent an armed conflict between these two large bodies of workers. The Workers Conference claims 170,000 members.

The number of steamers trading regularly between Canton and other Chinese ports without touching Hongkong as directed by the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the anti-British has been put by a Canton publication to be 33. They are represented by 12 companies, some 10 of which are Chinese, and each by Germans and Japanese. American, Norwegian, Russian, and other vessels trade between Canton and foreign ports. There are altogether 21 Chinese regular steamers plying Canton and Shanghai; five, Canton-Swatow; while the Japanese and the Germans have seven vessels operating between Ganton and Swatow.

Chinese steamers trading between Canton and other Chinese ports now have to carry two flags. The five-color flag, of the Republic of China, has been declared illegal by the Kuomintang and it must be replaced by the red flag of the Kuomintang. Chinese steamers entering the port of Canton have decided to display the Kuomintang flag and when outside the Kuomintang jurisdiction, the five-color flag again.

The Canton Stock Exchange has decided to close itself and put into voluntary liquidation, because of circumstances unfavorable to businees. The chief reasons for this decision were present hand conditions, political and economic; troops having taken possesion of the Exchange Building; and that the $1,000,000 deposited with the Kuomintang as a security for members to undertake stock exchange business have been utilized by the party for other purpose and the chance to have the funds together with interest returned by the party is remote. Because of the existing conditions and the loss of deposit, the total loss put up by the exchange members has been figured at $2,300,000 to $2,500,000.

Canton City on July 17 and 18th also saw a rain-storm, but the damage done was slight, although for a time part of the Western Suburbs was inundated.

On board the China Merchants S. N. .S S. *Kwong Lee*, which was pirated near Repulse Bay a week ago while on her way to Canton, were 50 Kuomintang members of the Peasants League from other ports to the Southern Capital for conference purposes, it is said. So far none of them has been missing. The Kuomintang Headquarters is of the opinion that the pirates were former followers of a well-known anti-Kuomintang leader some of whose men are still in Shanghai trying to interfere with Shanghai-Canton shipping.

The Canton Municipal Commissioner of Finance does not appear to be a very good seller of Kuomintang War Bonds. Since the issue of the $5,000,000 bonds, the Commissioner up to July 12 has disposed of but $62,700 worth.

The suspension of the restaurants and tea-shops business by their proprietors in Canton since July 9 in order to avoid pressure from their employes for increase of pays and other privileges may soon be ended, as the labor union concerned is willing to modify some of the terms objected to by the proprietors. Already three large restaurants in the sing-song girls districts have resumed trade.

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# The Week in the Far East

The Canton negotiations, the two wars between the Allied forces and the Kuominchun and also the Hunan war with the Kuomingtang are the principle news events during the week under review.

The negotiations between the Canton government and the British for the purpose of ending the boycott has resulted in a temporary suspension as a result of the insistance of the Chinese for an International Committee to inquire into the details of the Shakee shooting affair of June 23, 1925. The British Delegation's objections to the International Committee of Inquiry were two-fold. First, they considered it impossible to hold a satisfactory inquiry at this late date, and. second, they objected because the proposal would defer a solution of the boycott for many months. Despite these objections, the Chinese Delegation pressed for reference of the proposal to the British authorities and the British Delegation undertook so to refer it.

The following *commnnique* has been issued by the Chinese Delegation negotiating for a settlement of the disputes between the Chinese and British in Kuangtung and Kuangsi:

"The Conference was resumed on Wednesday morning, July 21 when the Chinese Delegation replied to the British statement, which had been read on July 19.

"This was followed by the Chinese Delegation outlining two proposals in the following terms: Since the Chinese Delegation affirm that the British are in the wrong on three points stated in our first statement, namely (1) the Shameen, Shakee shooting; (2) the blockade of Canton by Hongkong; and (3) the refusal of negotiation implied in the summary rejection of the demands formulated by the Nationalist Government immediately after the shooting, and since the British Delegation deny being in the wrong, it is clear that this Conference must entrust a third party in the form of an impartial court of inquiry to decide the controversial issue involved.

"We hope that the British Delegation will take the same attitude.

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"If, however, the British Delegation is desirous without waiting for further inquiry to bring about a resumption of normal relations between Hongkong and the territories of the Nationalist Government (Kuangtung, Kuangsi and Hunan) as quickly as possible, the Chinese Delegation, likewise desirous of resuming such relations at the earliest possible date, propose that the burden arising from an immediate settlement of the anti-British boycott be shared by both parties.

"That burden is, first the Chinese people, who have sustained the boycott for a year. They must be given guarantees that in future there will be no repetition of the action of June 23, 1925. These guarantees lie in regulating the garrisoning of Shameen and the navigation and stationing of British gunboats on the river system of the territories of the Nationalist Government. Secondly, the obstacles in the way of the resumption of normal relations between the Colony and the territories of the Nationalist Government.

"It is clear that if both sides are actuated by the same desire to arrive at an amicable settlement, both sides must be prepared to make serious concessions."

### The British Reply

"In reply to the first proposal for an impartial court of inquiry, the British Delegation stated that they would have to consult their Government.

"As regards the second proposal for sharing the burden arising from an immediate settlement of the anti-British boycott, they rejected it and categorically declared that no settlement involving payment of compensation could be entertained by them.

"The Chinese Delegation thereupon proposed that pending the holding of the suggested court of inquiry a loan be raised, partly through its own resources and partly by Hongkong to enable the Nationalist Government to meet the heavy financial burden involved in an immediate settlement of the anti-British boycott and that the Hongkong section of such a loan would be repaid if the court of inquiry decided in favor of the British.

"This proposal was also rejected by the British Delegation.

### What Britain Will Do

"The Chinese Delegation then inquired if the British Delegation had a proposal to make. The latter stated that they were prepared to agree to a settlement of the dispute in the form of an industrial loan for the development of Whampoa Port, conditional upon the construction of a loop-

line being built connecting the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Kowloon Railways and with provisions for control similar to those in the Canton-Kowloon Railway Agreement regarding the employment of a British engineer-in-chief and a British chief accountant.

"The British Delegation intimated that they were ready to consider alternative, industrial enterprises like the building of a railway to Bias Bay or Swatow.

"The Chinese Delegation replied that they would have to take time to consider the British proposals."

**The Anti-Kuominchun Drive**

Reports, some official and others semi-official, have told of the Allied victories on the Shansi and Nankow fronts. However, the armies appear today in practically the same position as when the Kuominchun retreated from Peking and took up their stand at Nankow Pass. It is hardly surprising, under the circumtances, to hear that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is advocating peace by nogotiation instead of by war. He is reported to have drafted a telegram urging an armistice and the reorganization of the Kuominchun under new leaders, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Lu Chunglin retiring from political life.

Commenting upon the anti-Kuominchun war, the *Peking & Tientsin Times* (Tientsin) says:

"The plain truth, of course, is that a very large proportion of the "Allied" forces consists of undisciplined rabble, totally unfitted for an organized attack upon fortified positions. The loyalty of many "Allied" units is more than doubtful, as a recent mutiny demonstrated. And no amount of talking or bluster seems likely to drive the Kuominchun out of their present defensive positions South of Kalgan. The encircling movement *via* Dolonor, is still supposed to be in progress but whether it constitutes a really serious threat to the Kuominchun positions remains to be seen. The Shansi troops, with such reinforcements as they have now received, should be able to stem any Southern advance in that province, but it seems doubtful whether they are capable of a decisive offensive.

In the meantime Changsha has fallen into the hands of a Southern Army, which now threatens an advance against Hupeh or Kiangsi. If the latter be attacked Marshal Sun Chuan-fang will unquestionably mobilize for the defence of his territory. But he has, as yet, shown no disposition to co-operate in the defence of Hunan or Hupeh, a problem which must soon receive Marshal Wu Pei-fu's attention. The report that General Chiang Kai-shek is expected in Changsha within a day or two, hardly seems credible, unless he secretly left Canton some time ago.

The prolongation of civil war in North China is causing incalculable loss to trade. For months past, now, it has been impossible to move a ton of cargo from the Kalgan region to Tientsin. Moreover, all efforts to restore normal railway service are futile whilst the Kuominchun retain possession of the large quantities of rollingstock which they removed in their retreat.

According to their respective spokesmen the "Allies" are fighting to eliminate "red" influences from China, and the Kuominchun are warring against Chinese (and Foreign) "imperialism." Neither version is strictly true. Feng Yu-hsiang, notwithstanding the elaborately staged demonstrations by his partisans in Shanghai, unquestionably had Bolshevik leanings, and relied upon the Soviet for material and financial support. There is, however, no reason to suppose that General Chang Chih-chiang is a Bolshevik, even though he has inherited certain unsavoury connections from his former chief. And it seems a great pity that he and Marshal Wu Pei-fu cannot come to some agreement which will leave the Kuominchun forces intact, definitely dissociate them from Bolshevik influence, and pave the way for peace in North China. Marshal Chang Tso-lin, profiting by past experience, is probably quite sincere in his declaration that once this conflict is ended he intends to concentrate all his energies on the development of the Manchurian provinces, and to dissociate himself from Peking politics. It is obvious that he and Marshal Wu Pei-fu are not in a position, to-day to reunify China by force. Marshal Wu's Armies are of a nondescript character, composed for the most part of units taken over from the Kuominchun in Honan and Chihli, and it would take years of intensive training to weld them into an efficient fighting force. The Manchurian forces are better equipped and organized, though many of their units leave much to be desired in the matter of discipline, and the Mukden Warlord is unlikely to exert all his strength in prosecuting the anti-Kuominchun campaign. No one regards his alliance with Marshal Wu Pei-fu as permanent. ThoughMarshal Sun Chuan-fang's relations with Marshal Wu appear friendly enough at the moment, he is not credited with any great affection for the Mukden Warlord. The only hope of early peace at the moment seems to be recognition by each of the

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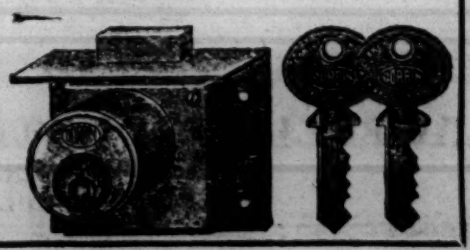

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Northern Militarists of the spheres of influence of the others. Whether, after this preliminary, they could agree upon the personnel of a Central Government, is extremely doubtful. But at the moment none of them is in a position to establish a Central Government, or to subjugate his allies or his foes."

**China Asks Powers Plans**

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, acting Foreign Minister, officially notified the nations participating in the tariff conference, on July 19. expressing the Chinese desire to have an informal meeting in order to decide the future policy concerning the tariff conference. The diplomatic corps has decided to hold a meeting to determine on their joint policy before the conference is resumed in compliance with the Chinese note.

It is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, will represent Japan at the informal meeting.

**To Save China's Face**

The policy of the Chinese Government at the informal meeting with the foreign delegates to the tariff conference appears to be as follows:

(1) Since the joint declaration by the foreign nations on July 3 in regard to the temporaty adjournment of the tariff conference was made exclusive of the Chinese representation, it was regarded as inconvenient for domestic political consideration that the conference is thus adjourned. The Chinese delegation shall endeavor to see that the conference is resumed and then formally adjourned for a summer recess. the Chinese delegation concurring in that decision.

(2) Dependent upon how the informal meeting develops, the Chinese delegation shall endeavor to have the ministry under acting Premier Tu recognized by the foreign nations.

The atmosphere among the foreign ministers regarding the conference has undergone a change since the note was received by them. Especially, it is reported that an understanding has been reached between the American Government and Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to America, such understanding as is likely to produce a sort of a definite character to the conference to be resumed.


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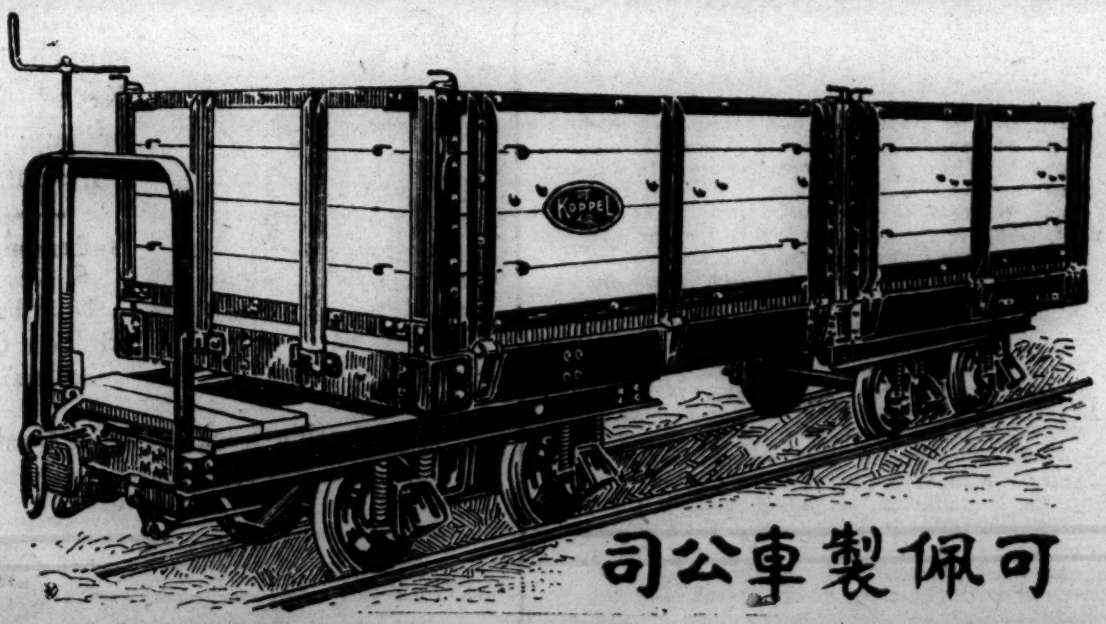


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# From the Chinese Press

Hankow, July 21.—The opposing Northern and Southern forces are now engaged in the vicinity of Hsiangyin, where according to the report, machine guns are being freely used on both sides. The town of Hsiangyin is still controlled by the Northern forces, but the Southern forces are launching a determined fight both here and at Peishui. At the town of Milo the Northern forces are using heavy guns. There is also fighting at the towns of Pinkiang and Yiyang. Reports from Changsha state that General Tang Sun-tse is determined to push the fight and has appointed General Hsia Yin-tao as commander of the First Hupeh Division of Revolutionary troops. Two brigades formerly under General Yeh Kai-hsin, the northern commander, have also been placed under the command of General Hsia.

Peking, July 21.—In view of the favorable attitude of the foreign delegates, Tsai Ting-kan, acting foreign minister, has called a committee meeting for next week. The British, Japanese, Dutch and American delegates have suggested a meeting for July 23 for the discussion of a definite date for the re-assembly of the Conference. In view of the number of new delegates unfamiliar with the previous transactions, Admiral Tsai is having copies made of all proceedings for reference and study. Owing to the seriousness of the financial situation, all of the Chinese delegates have agreed to serve without pay.

Pengpu, Anhwei Province, July 21.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has notified the Sixth Division that military funds for July will have to be raised in Anhwei Province.

Peking, July 21.—General Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung, who has been leading the Allied fight at Nankow, has returned to Peking and has instructed Chang Chi-huang to report to Marshal Wu Pei-fu regarding the status of the campaign against the Kuominchun.

Peking, July 21.—General Chang Chin-hui has departed for Mukden, definitely declining to serve as Minister of War. Since the Mukden Party is demanding the post of vice-minister of finance, Hsia Jan-hu is supposed to be in line for this position. In consequence Chang Chin-jen, a Wu Pei-fu appointee has tendered his resignation.

Kaifeng, Honan Province, July 21.—Since the damaging of the Yellow River Bridge by the Kuominchun forces last year, the Peking-Hankow Railway is experiencing considerable difficulty in operating trains across the bridge. Owing to the heavy floods, the railway officials are afraid to permit heavy engines or loaded cars to cross the bridge and only light engines are being used, The Honan provincial officials are attempting to raise funds for repiring the bridge.

Shanghai, July 21.—Ho Hsieh-chu, delegate from Gea. Chiang Kai-shek at Canton who has been in Nanking conferring with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, has returned to Canton.

Shanghai, July 21.--Tao Chia-yao, director-general of the National Conservancy Bureau and a delegate from the Anti-Kuominchun forces has arrived in Shanghai and is expecting to proceed to Nanking for a conference with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

Tokyo, July 21.—A party of Chinese boy-scouts from Nanyang University, Shanghai, arrived in Kobe this afternoon where they were welcomed by representatives of the Union of Japanese boy-scouts and by Viscount Mishima, President of the organization in Japan. The party will proceed to Tokyo on July 28 following a visit to Osaka and Kyoto.

Hankow, July 21.—A Japanese tug-boat belonging to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, bound for Changteh in Hunan Province, together with two lighters, has been detained by Chinese troops at the town of Yuankiang.

Mukden, July 21.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling and staff who have been to Port Arthur for a conference with the officials of the Japanese Kuantung leased area, have returned to Mukden.

Hongkong, July 22.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang forces has issued a notification that he is departing for the front to assume charge of the Northern expedition in Hunan on July 23. General Chiang has issued orders that all Russian arms and munitions in the possession of the Cantonese forces be transported to Shaokwan.

Hongkong, July 22.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has asked the Chamber of Commerce to raise a loan of $500,000 for use in connection with the Northern expedition. It is understood that $300,000 has already been raised.

Canton, July 22.—All naval forces under the command of the Canton army has been ordered to organize a landing party for service in the Northern expedition.

Canton, July 22.—The Canton Government has issued a mandate setting aside November 12 as the official day for the celebration of the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Kaifeng, Honan Province, July 22.—Since the evacuation of Nanyang by troops of General Fan Chung-hsien, serious fighting has continued in the vicinity of Fengtsen and Yehsien where his troops are trying to continue a stand against the Honan and Hupeh joint force. Marshal Wu Pei-fu has ordered General Yao Yin-chieh, tupan of Honan to take personal command of the campaign against General Fan.

Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu Province, July 22.—Owing to the disturbed conditions in both the North and South, General Chen Yi, defense commissioner of Hsuchowfu has redistributed his troops in Northern Kiangsu for defensive purposes.

Chengtu, Szechuen, July 22.—According to recent estimates the number of troops in Szechuen Province consist of 44 divisions, 30 mixed brigades, 19 independent brigades with 16 generals in command.

Shanghai, July 22.—The Kiangsu Fishery Bureau which has been recently formed, will be officially opened during August in accordance with recent orders of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. The initial expenses amounting to $10,000 has been raised.

Peking, July 22.—The Diplomatic Corps today notified the Chinese Government of its approval of the proposal to institute a flood-relief Customs surtax which is shortly to become effective.

Hankow, July 23.—Since the coming into control of Gen. Tang Sun-tse and the pro-Kuomintang forces in Hunan, foreign residents especially the British and Japanese are experiencing considerable difficulty. Several British and Japanese steamers have been fired upon.

Peking, July 23.—It is reported that the foreign delegates to the Customs Conference are planning to issue a joint declaration tomorrow announcing the resumption of the Conference next September.

Peking, July 23.—General Liu Hsiang, according to a presidential mandate issued today has been appointed chief of the General Staff.

Peking, July 23.—In response to a recent protest lodged with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Karakhan, against the use of Russian soldiers in the Kuominchun army, Mr. Karakhan has replied to the effect that since Russia does not exercise extraterritorial rights in China, he has no control whatever over the actions of Russians residing in China.

Peking, July 23,—The following appointments were announced following today a Cabinet meeting: Hsia Jen-hwo, Fengtien adherent, vice-minister of Finance; Lao Tse-chang, now director of the Peking-Hankow Railway to be vice-minister of Communications; Hsu Ju-lin, vice-minister of Education; Gen. Liu Hsiang of Szechuen to be chief of the General s Staff's office; Gen. Yang Yu-hsiung, vice-chief of General Staff office; Sun Shun-yu, chief secretary of the Cabinet to be concurrently chief of the bureau of the Civil Service. It is also reported that Admiral Tu Shih-kuey, acting premier, is desirous that Admiral Tsao Ting-kan, acting minister of foreign affairs should retain his previous position as superintendent of Customs.

Hankow, July 23.—Gen. Tang Sun-tse, head of the Southern forces in Hunan, has ordered the dissolution of the Hunan Provincial Constitution and the abolition of the provincial assembly. The Assembly buildings have been turned into a headquarters for the Kuominchun forces. It is reported that members of the Assembly will attempt to meet in Yochow, pending the outcome of the fight for the control of the province.

Peking, July 23.—Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung who has been leading the expedition against the Kuominchun at Nankow, has asked Marshal Wu Pei-fu to send some of his troops to the front in order to relieve the strain upon the Shantung troops which are suffering from the intense heat.

Hongkong, July 23,—According to information received at the Kuomintang general headquarters, Gen. Tang Sun-tse has captured Yochow the strategic point in northern Hunan which protects the approach to Hankow. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will depart from Canton for the Hunan front on July 25, the previous report of his departure being erronious.

Canton, July 23,—Gen. Li Fu-lin's Fifth Army has been assigned the duty of guarding the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway,

Kaifeng, Honan, July 23,—The city of Loyang is entirely flooded owing to the recent heavy rains and overflowing of rivers.

Mukden, July 23,—More than 1,000 Chinese police have threatened to strike unless they receive increased wages.

Peking, July 23,—The unofficial meeting of foreign and Chinese delegates to the Tariff Conference, which was held today, finally adjourned without reaching a decision

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## China Weekly Review

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regarding the day for officially resuming the sessions of the Conference.

Tokyo, July 23,—Yin Ju-keng and Chi Shih-ying followers of Gen, Kuo Sung-lin who rebelled against Marshal Chang Tso-ling last year and who recently escaped from one of the Japanese consulates in Manchuria where they had taken refuge, are now in Tokyo.

Peking, July 24.—Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China departed for Japan today for the purpose of consulting with the Tokyo government on China questions.

Mukden, July 24.—Along-distance telephone service has been established between Mukden and Taonan.

Shanghai, July 24.—Wang Hsiao-nai and Sun Kwan-chung, delegates from the Canton Chamber of Commerce, have arrived in Shanghai and are being entertained by local Chinese commercial interests.

Shanghai, July 24,—The cotton market in Shanghai, Wusih, Nantungchow and elsewehre in the Lower Yangtsze area is experiencing considerable difficulty on account of the disturbed political situation.

Peking, July 24,—Gen. Chu Yu-puh, tupan of Chihli, departed today for Nankow with the sum of $300,000 for use in paying the Allied troops who are now fighting the Kuominchun.

Peking, July 24,—The seriousness of the financial situation facing the government schools in Peking is shown in the recent action of the local court in assessing judgment for $1,900 against the Peking Government University for failure to pay a coal bill.

Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu Province. July 24,—Bandits attacked and looted the Lung-Hai Railway station at Yanglao yesterday. They also removed the rails in order to prevent pursuit by troops.

Shanghai, July 25,—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang is planning to dispatch seven brigades of troops to Kiangsi Province to prevent encroachements on the part of the Cantonese forces which are now invading Hunan. This is supposed to indicate Marshal Sun's intentions of supporting Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Hankow, July 25.—The town of Pinkiang, Hunan was captured by the allied forces on July 20, but on the other hand it is reported that the Southern forces under General Tang Sun-tse have occupied Yiyang and Hsianging.

Hankow, July 25.—A committee of five hundred has been formed for the purposes of raising funds for relief due to the recent floods.

Pengpu, Anhwei Province, July 25.—General Li Chou-yoong, commander of the First Brigade at Chenchow, has been appointed high adviser to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang at Nanking. General Li will be succeeded at Chenchow by General Chen Tiao-yuan, commander-in-chief of the Anhwei forces.

Kaifeng, Honan, Province, July 25.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has ordered the arsenal at Kungsien to supply immediately 300 rifles and 300,000 rounds of ammunition. The arsenal at Hanyang has also received orders to supply large quantities of munitions for the allied armies.

Tokyo, July 25.—The Japan-India Association of which Viscount Shibusawa is president has taken over the control of the Japanese Commercial museum recently established in Calcutta.

Peking, July 25.—Mr. Platop, a citizen of Afghanistan, who has been in Peking, departed today to attend the Pan-Asiatic Conference at Nagasaki which opens on August 1.

Hongkong, July 25.—The Canton Government which prohibited some time ago the "contract" labor system in Government works in Canton has been forced to go back to the contract system in order to speed up the Canton arsenal in supplying arms and munitions for the Cantonese northern expedition.

Pengpu, Anhwei Province, July 26. — A general police conference for Northern Anhwei, attended by Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, has just been concluded here.

Peking, July 26. — Owing to the seriousness of the financial situation, many members of the staff of the wine and Tobacco Bureau have been dismissed.

Shanghai, July 26. — Tang Ur-ho and Chang Chue-mei, who were appointed members of the Russian Indemnity Commission in place of Tsai Yuan-pei and Hsu Chien, have accepted the appointment, but probably will not proceed to Peking until after the summer vacation.

Hankow, July 26. — The situation in Hunan continues, rumors being prevalent that Gen. Tang Sun-tse may proceed at once to Wuchang and Hankow owing to the weakness of Gen. Yeh kai-hsin's army.

(*Continued on page 230*)

# New Books and Publications

## China Through the Moon Door

*Through The Moon Door. By Dorothy Graham. J. H. Sears and Company, New York. 1926. pp. x, 341. Price G.$5.00. With 32 illustrations by the author.*

This is one of the most delightful books on China—particularly Peking—which has appeared in recent years; indeed, one can at the moment think of only two which are its equals—namely Miss Breden's *Peking* and Mrs. Ayscough's *Chinese Mirror*. The profundity of learning absorbed through long years of happy residence in the country and reflected in these latter works is, of course, not to be found in *The Moon Door* which presents an account on only one year's life in China's capital, but what it may lack in depth it makes up in brilliancy of style and freshness of viewpoint. From internal evidence one gathers that the author and her husband spent part of the years 1924 and 1925 in China—in any case they were in Peking at the time of Marshal Feng's spectacular *coup d'etat* and the comments passed on Chinese political and military administration are highly diverting.

Reaching Peking by way of the storm-tossed Yellow Sea the writer (and the husband who appears throughout as a genial and handy *deus ex machina*) set to work to find a house in which to organize their menage—and gather local color. "So he the rickshaw boy —not the husband led us, meek and dejected, next door, which was the place of the advertisement. It proved to be a rambling Chinese dwelling of bare walls, open courts, a slimy pool and a plum tree.

"*This* belong house," the Boy informed us, beaming. "Proper house. Forty-four room." We fled.

"We did not know the full bitterness of our misery until the second disappointment crowded close on the heels of the first. Hurrying back to the abode of the open fire we were met by the proprietress with a bright smile.

"'My place. . . yes, it is attractive,' she admitted. 'True, I'm leaving for Shanghai. . . But I rented three months ago." And so the search continued. Finally *the* place was found: "It was a dream house with vine-hung walls. A moon door—and through the curved aperture, a glimpse of latticed windows. Red-lacquered, wood-framed, these fretted panes of translucent paper. . . Small—yet it was the setting for a Manchu princess with vermilion-tinted cheeks. . . a place fashioned for quiet happiness. . . . Oleanders bloomed in our courtyard."

And so the search was ended-and a charmed life in the most interesting city in the world began. An observing eye, an abundant sense of humor, the ability to make others see what she saw and to receive thereby many a vicarious thrill of pleasure—these are Dorothy Graham's characteristics as clearly depicted in this volume. If one has lived in Peking for ever so short a while this work will revive more than a pleasant memory or two, and if one has never even visited Shun T'ien Fu—Obedient to Heaven—with its Purple Forbidden City and its crenellated battlements he will not rest until he has done so. And lucky he if he can but look upon the city's treasures with the comprehension and appreciation of the American who lingered a space within the pavilions and the courtyards which lay Through the Moon Door.

H. F. MacNair,

St. John's University.

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The "Tsinghuapper," the annual publication of Tsing Hua College, Peking, has been issued for the school year, 1925-26. This is the ninth issue of the school year-book and presents several departures from the previous form of the publication. Two additional sections covering the University classes and the Research Institute have been added. The general make-up and appearence of this year's annual is pleasing. The art work is well done and the activities of the University are given the importance they deserve. As a whole the book compares favorably with many annuals in the States, especially that portion devoted to art and illustrations and the general makeup of the work.


## The Peking Leader

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## American Gold Bond Quotations

| Name of Security | Coupon Rate % | Date of Maturity | Sale Price July 15th. | Sale Price July 22th. | Yield approx. to Maturity July 22th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan | 8 | Oct. 1, 1952 | 101⅛ | 102 | 7.80 |
| Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan | 7½ | Nov. 1, 1944 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 7.80 |
| Republic of Chile S. F. Loan | 7 | Nov. 1, 1942 | 101½ | 102 | 6.80 |
| Argentine Government Ser. "A" | 6 | Sept. 1, 1957 | 100⅛ | 100¼ | 6.00 |
| German Government S. F. Loan | 7 | Oct. 15, 1949 | 104⅞ | 105¼ | 6.55 |
| Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan | 6 | Aug. 15, 1943 | 101¾ | 101½ | 5.85 |
| Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan | 7% | Sept. 15, 1950 | 100¼ | 100 | 7.00 |
| Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock | 4 | Perpetual | 84 | 83½ | 4.79 |
| Belgian Government S. F. Loan | 6 | Jan. 1, 1955 | 85 | 83¾ | 7.35 |
| Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures | 7 | Jan. 1, 1943 | 102 | 104½ | 6.55 |
| German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan | 7 | Jan. 15, 1945 | 102½ | 104 | 6.60 |
| Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan | 7 | Feb. 1, 1945 | 99⅛ | 99 | 7.10 |
| Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan | 6 | July 1, 1966 | 98¼ | 97⅞ | 6.15 |
| Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures | 6 | May 1, 1940 | 96 | 96½ | 6.40 |
| Republic of Haiti | 6 | Oct. 1, 1952 | 98⅜ | 99 | 6.10 |
| Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan | 7⅛ | Oct. 1, 1945 | 100 | 100 | 7.50 |
| Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan | 7 | Dec. 1, 1951 | 89¼ | 89 | 8.00 |

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

(*Continued from page 228*)

Peking. July 26. — British, American, French and Japanese lawyers arrived in Peking today for the purpose of interviewing the Diplomatic Corps on the question of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai. It is reported that the Commission plans to visit Marshal Sun Churn-fang at Nanking on its way back to Shanghai.

Hongkong. July 26. — The printers Union which has forced the closing of 30 native newspapers in the Canton area is now demanding 90 percent of the income of the 12 papers which are still in publication. It is expected that all newspapers with the possible exception of the Government organ will be forced to suspend.

Mukden. July 26. — Fengtien paper currency which has been weak for a considerable period, slumped again yesterday. The cause of the new slump is due to pessimistic views regarding the inflation of Fengtien currency, rumors that laborers in the military arsenal and members of the police force are planning to strike and also to unfavorable reports from the South regarding adverses to Wu Pei-fu's troops.

Peking. July 26. — It is reported in political circles that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is determined to concentrate his main troops in the attempt to capture Nankow and that he will not return to the South until that job is finished. Marshal Wu believes that Gen. Tang Sun-tse after capturing Hunan will not press upon Hupeh.

Peking, July 27.—At a meeting of the Chinese delegates to the Tariff Conference it was decided that the delegation will be divided into three sub-committees to be headed by Dr. W. W. Yen, Wellington Koo and Tsai-kan respectively.

Peking, July 27.—Shansi troops have launched a counter attack on the Kuominchun from Yenmenkwan.

Peking, July 27.—A movement has been started to obtain the appointnemt of Gen. Chao Chi-yen as director-general of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration. Gen. Chao once held this position under the administration of President Tsao Kun.

Hankow, July 27.—Changteh and Pinghsien have been captured by the Southern troops. The town of Hsinhsiang, midway between Yochow and Changsha is also in danger.

Hankow, July 27.—The Canton expedition numbering about 50,000 troops is moving in the direction of Wuchang and Hankow, the purpose being to launch an attack upon Marshal Wu Pei-fu's forces.

## Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 28, 1926.

*By Maitland, Fearon and Brand*

Exchange.—Since the date of our last circular, the price of Bar Silver in London has declined 1/8d for spot and 1/16 and months forward; today's quotations are respectively 29⅛d and 9 1/16d. The official T/T rate on London has fallen to 2/10⅛d. The exchange market has ruled dull and inactive, and in regard to imports and exports very little business is doing. A steady tone prevails at the close and the following rates for Gold remittances near delivery are available:—T/T on London 2/10 3/16d., New York 70⅛. Yen 67⅛. 4 m/s export paper can be placed, Sterling @ 2/11⅛d. G. $72¼.

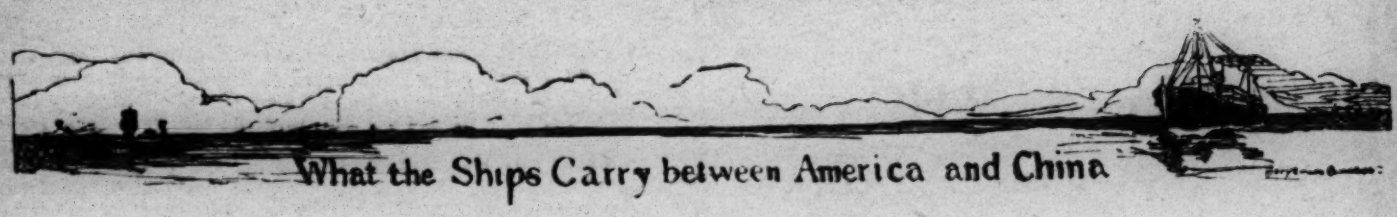
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 77,466,000 an increase of Tls. 9,169,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 63,990,000 a decrease of $ 270,000.
Estimated value Tls. 123 480 000 as against Tls. 93,964.000 held at this time last year.

| | Average rates for June | Thursday July 22 | Friday July 23 | Satur. July 24 | Mon. July 26 | Tues. July 27 | Wednesday July 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk's selling rates | | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* |
| T/T London | 2/11.260 | 2/10⅜ | 2/10⅜ | 2/10⅛ | 2/10⅛ | 2/10⅛ | 2/10⅛ |
| O/Dfts. ,, | — | 2/10 13/32 | 2/10 13/32 | 2/19 13/32 | 2/10 9/16 | 2/10 9/16 | 2/10 9/16 |
| 4m/s ,, | — | 2/11 | 2/11 | 2/11 | 2/10⅜ | 2/10⅜ | 2/10⅜ |
| T/T India | 196.190 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 191⅜ | 191⅜ | 191¼ |
| T/T France | 2,422,000 | 3370 | 3145 | 2945 | 2840 | 2830 | 2820 |
| T/T N. Y. | 71.520 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| T/T Hong | 76.900 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 77 | 77 | 77⅛ |
| T/T Japan | 65.630 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| T/T Batavia | 176.690 | 173⅜ | 173⅜ | 173⅜ | 172⅛ | 172⅛ | 172⅛ |
| T/T Strats | 79.110 | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ |
| Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A | 3/0.770 | 3/0⅜ | 3/0⅜ | 3/0⅜ | 3/0⅛ | 3/0⅛ | 3/0⅛ |
| 4m/s ,, D/P | — | 3/0⅜ | 3/0⅜ | 3/0⅜ | 3/0⅜ | 3/0⅜ | 3/0⅜ |
| 6m/s ,, D/A | 3/1.0025 | 3/0 1/16 | 3/0 1/16 | 3/0 1/16 | 3/0 7/16 | 3/0 7/16 | 3/0 7/16 |
| 4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P | 2,551.000 | 3500 | 3275 | 3075 | 2970 | 2960 | 2950 |
| 4m/s N. Y. Lc. | 74.315 | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ |
| 4m/s ,, Does | — | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | 73⅛ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ |

| Based on Daily Official quotation higher arte taken on rising Market lower when falling. Bullion. | July 22 | July 23 | July 24 | July 26 | July 27 | July 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence | 29 5/16 | 29 11/16 | 29 11/16 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| **N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz (Pure) | G.$.64½ | G.$.64½ | G.$.64½ | G.$.63⅞ | G.$.63⅛ | G.$.63⅞ |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978. touch) | 323⁷⁰ | 323¹⁰ | 325⁷⁰ | 327⁹⁰ | 327³⁰ | 326³⁰ |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls 100 (C.) 999 touch) | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100 | 71.825 | 71.825 | 71.8125 | 71.825 | 71.8375 | 71.825 |
| Native Bank Rate of interest (Call money) | 3% | 2½% | 2½% | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| *Closing Priece in London for Previous day | | | | | | |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 5% | London on Paris | T/T 196.07 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 6% | New York on London | T/T 4 16½ |
| London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/. | 4 5/8% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/5 3/8 |
| ,, 4 ,, | 4 5/8% | Hongkong on ,, | T/T 2/2½ |
| ,, 6 ,, | 4½% | Kobe ,, ,, | T/T 1/11 5/8 |



# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., June Customs Rate Tls. 1.25 equall Gold $1*

*S. S. Shinyo Maru*, June 19.
from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lead in Pigs | Pls. | 6,392 |
| Leadfoil & Tinfoil Mixture | ,, | 1,320 |
| Borax, Refined | ,, | 55 |
| Canned Milk, Evaporated | ,, | 22 |
| Leather, Calf | ,, | 3 |
| Sugar of Milk | ,, | 30 |
| Tobacco, Stalk | ,, | 898 |
| Cigarettes | Mille | 75,000 |
| Treasure: | | |
| Silver Bars | Hk. Tls. | 791,520 |

*S. S. President Cleveland*, June 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To San Francisco. | | |
| Silk Piece Goods | Pls. | 0.46 |
| Silk Pongees, Shantung | ,, | 0.96 |
| Tea, Black, Congou, other Ports | ,, | 3 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ninnpo. | ,, | 38 |
| Young Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 7 |
| Antimony Regulus | ,, | 420 |
| Beancurd | ,, | 11 |
| Beancake | ,, | 113 |
| Chinaware | ,, | 29 |
| Egg Albumen, Moist | ,, | 392 |
| ,, Yolk, Moist | ,, | 378 |
| ,, Whole, Dried | ,, | 1,596 |
| ,, Whole, Frozen | ,, | 23 |
| Ginger, Fresh | ,, | 44 |
| Intestines, Pigs', Salted | ,, | 7 |
| Oil, Cotton Seed | ,, | 4,719 |
| ,, Wood | ,, | 4,725 |
| Paper | ,, | 17 |
| Soy | ,, | 120 |
| Vegetables, Salted | ,, | 15 |
| Woodware | ,, | 13 |
| Yeast | ,, | 75 |
| Canned Fruits | Doz. | 304 |
| ,, Meats | ,, | 92 |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 270 |
| To Los Angeles. | | |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 1,731 |
| To Houston. | | |
| Hair, Human | Pls. | 31 |
| To New Orleans. | | |
| Mattings | Rolls | 2,160 |
| To Minneapolis. | | |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 224 |
| To St. Joseph | | |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 2,033 |
| To Mentor, Ohio. | | |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls | 216 |
| To Philadelphia. | | |
| Bristles | Pls. | 50 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 41 |
| To Baltimore. | | |
| Brassware | ,, | 16 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 84 |
| ,, Yolk, Dried | ,, | 398 |
| To Chicago. | | |
| Intestines, Pigs', Salted | ,, | 35 |
| To New York. | | |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | | |
| Bls. 40 | ,, | 39.86 |
| Silk Pongees, Honan | ,, | 4.40 |
| ,, ,, Shantung. | ,, | 0.60 |
| Brassware | ,, | 29 |
| Bristles | ,, | 25 |
| Intestines, Sheep's, Salted | ,, | 3 |
| ,, Sheep's ,, | ,, | 4 |
| Machinery | ,, | 62 |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 30,297 |

*S. S. Florida Maru*, June 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To San Francisco. | | |
| Brassware | Pls. | 36 |
| To Seattle. | | |
| Fluorspar | ,, | 2,016 |
| To Boston. | | |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 110 |

*S. S. Havana Maru*, June 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Houston. | | |
| Hair, Human | Pls. | 200 |
| To Boston. | | |
| Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang | Pls. | 52 |
| To Chicago. | | |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo. | ,, | 244 |
| To New York. | | |
| Tea, Black, Cangou: | | |
| Hankow | ,, | 17 |
| Kiukiang | ,, | 606 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo. | ,, | 759 |
| Young Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 8 |
| Antimony Regulus | ,, | 840 |
| Tungsten Ore | ,, | 1,680 |
| Bambooware | ,, | 44 |
| Brassware | ,, | 24 |
| Hair, Cow | ,, | 265 |
| Paper, Printing | ,, | 17 |

*S. S. West Niger*, June 23.
from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts | Pls. | 97 |
| Canned Milk Evaporated | ,, | 126 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 1,654 |
| Timber: | | |
| Softwood, Ordinary Sawn | Sup. ft. | 506,910 |
| Softwood, Merchantable | ,, | 67,711 |

*S. S. President McKinley*, June 25.
from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Embroidery Thread | Pls. | 24 |
| Wooloa | ,, | 57 |
| Flour, Corn | ,, | 20 |
| Glucose | ,, | 31 |
| Paper, Unclassed | ,, | 30 |
| Starch | ,, | 6 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 968 |
| Turpentine, Vegetable. | Galls. | 183 |

*S. S. Empress of Canada*, June 26.
from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cobalt, Oxide of | Pls. | 8 |

*S. S. Empress of Asia*, June 26.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Charleston. | | |
| Hair, Human | Pls. | 151 |
| To Huntingdon. | | |
| Silk Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai, | | |
| Bls. 115 | Pls. | 113 |
| To Philadelphia. | | |
| Wool Sheep's | ,, | 277 |
| To Buffalo. | | |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | | |
| Bls. 250 | Pls. | 246 |
| To Chicago. | | |
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| Wild, other Ports, | | |
| Bls. 115 | Pls. | 117 |
| Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang | ,, | 32 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | ,, | 424 |
| Young Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 13 |
| ,, Hankow | ,, | 353 |
| Hysin, Ninpgo | ,, | 34 |
| To New York. | | |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White Shanghai | | |
| Bls. 140 | Pls. | 140.28 |
| White, other Ports | | |
| ,, 125 | ,, | 100.00 |
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| Wild, other Ports | | |
| Bls. 10 | ,, | 10.30 |
| Silk, Pongees, Honan. | ,, | 21.90 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 208 |
| ,, Yolk, Dried | ,, | 71 |
| Hair, Horse | ,, | 56 |
| Hair, Human | ,, | 75 |
| Intestines, Pigs', Salted. | ,, | 21 |
| Rhubarb | ,, | 25 |
| Water Chestnuts, Dried | ,, | 44 |
| Skins, Dog | Pcs. | 7,033 |
| ,, Donkey | ,, | 570 |
| ,, Pony | ,, | 619 |
| ,, Sheep's | ,, | 3,900 |
| ,, Weasel | ,, | 18,442 |
| Carpets, | Hk. Tls. | 11,680 |

*S. S. Cross Keys*, June 28.
from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber: | | |
| Softwood, Ordinary Sawn | Sup. ft. | 1,982,335 |

*S. S. Amamon Maru*, June 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To New York. | | |
| Cotton Waste | Pls. | 40 |

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| Alexander Shoe. | "Chung Hwa Studio" |
| Gande, Price Ltd. | Watson's Co. |


**WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW**


# GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

*July 24*—Paris press praises Poincare's so-called "Ministry of the Franc"; the franc steadies slightly——Intense heat prostrates many in New York——Severe storm sweeps over Japan killing two and injuring many——New York subway strike ends—Merger is announced of Central Stee-Company of Massilon and the United Alloy Steel Corporal tion of Canton, Ohio, under title of Central Alloy Steel Corporation of Canton, Ohio, with assets exceeding G.$80,-000,000—The Missouri-Kansas-Texas and St. Louis-South-Western railway systems merge.

*July 25*—Canton-British negotiations come to standstill when Canton demand official inquiry into 1925 Shameen shooting affair——W.A. Chapman is arrested at Seattle on charge of embezzlement——Japanese naval experts claim invention of water-plane with sailing equipment——Mexican schools intend to close down and move across the American border because of state interference——Unfavorable impressions, follows decision of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company to pass up divident on 1926 working, although results from trading show a profit.

*July 26*—A pastoral letter has been sent out in protest against the religious regulation in Mexico——Five are killed and many are injured as a bridge collapses in West Virginia——Senator Borah reminds, in a statement, European critics of War Debt arrangements that "people living in glass houses should not throw stones," referring to the territories acquired by the Allies at the Peace Conference——More riots are reported from Japan——Central Korea suffered heavily during the recent floods——Queen Wihelmina recovers from an attack of bronchitis.

*July 27*.—Total loss to England of general strike estimated at £150,000,000——It is expected that Governor "Ma" Ferguson of Texas will be eclipsed in her fight for renomination—Senator Borah's statements regarding War Debts criticized by American press——Mr. Poincare's financial measures will be the revision of taxes and the reduction of ex-penditure——Considerable interest is created in the United States over the situation caused by Mexico's anti-clerical law——More than a dozen persons are poisoned in Ontario as result of drinking bad liquor; investigations are proceeding.

## Weekly Cotton Market Report

*By J. Spunt & Co.*

*China Cotton*:—We have had a very firm market during the past week, with prices showing an advance of about one tael, such being the first reactionary tendency apparent during the last few weeks. Locally a great deal of nervousness has been caused by the gradual rise in Mid-Americans, followed by Japanese purchases, the market being bulled at every favorable opportunity. Regarding the new crop, the weather conditions during the past week have been quite favorable throughout the cotton belt, and with average sunny weather continuing until it matures, a usual average Crop may be anticipated. Whatever the crop reports may show, however, and while such may be anything over or under the general expectations, the general course of the market will depend on fluctuations in Mid-American, followed by the attitude of spinners both here and in Japan, and the marketing of the Crop by the farmers irrespective of what the ultimate yield may be.

*Yarn*:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been nervous and erratic but the tendency on the whole has been steady with undertone firm. In all some 9000 to 10000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Newchang, Tientsin, Kiangse, Szechuen, Hankow and other interior ports. Regarding the future course of the market, a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future.

*Liverpool:*—

| | |
|---|---|
| American-Middling | 10.06 |
| American-Middling last reported.. .. | 9.89 |
| Tone of the market, *Steady*. | |

*New York Market*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of Mid-Amer. | 18.75 Spot. |
| | 17.37 Oct. |
| | 17.36 Dec. |
| | 17.31 Jan. |
| | 17.53 Mar. |
| | 17.69 May. |
| Tone of the market:— | *Steady*. |

*Indian Market:*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Bengal, July | 277 |
| Fine Oomra, July..... | 335 |
| Fully Good Broach, J./A. | 339 |
| Tone of the market— | *Steady*. |

*Shanghai Market:*—

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Tungchow, spot ex wharf | 31.60 |
| Shanghai, Spot..... | 31.00 |
| M. Ginned, Spot..... | 31.50 |
| Shensi, No. 1 Spot..... | 33.50 |
| Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf. | 30.00 |
| Tone of the market— | *Firm*. |

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| Champion ,, | ..... | 10.00 ,, |
| Columbia ,, | ..... | 8.00 ,, |

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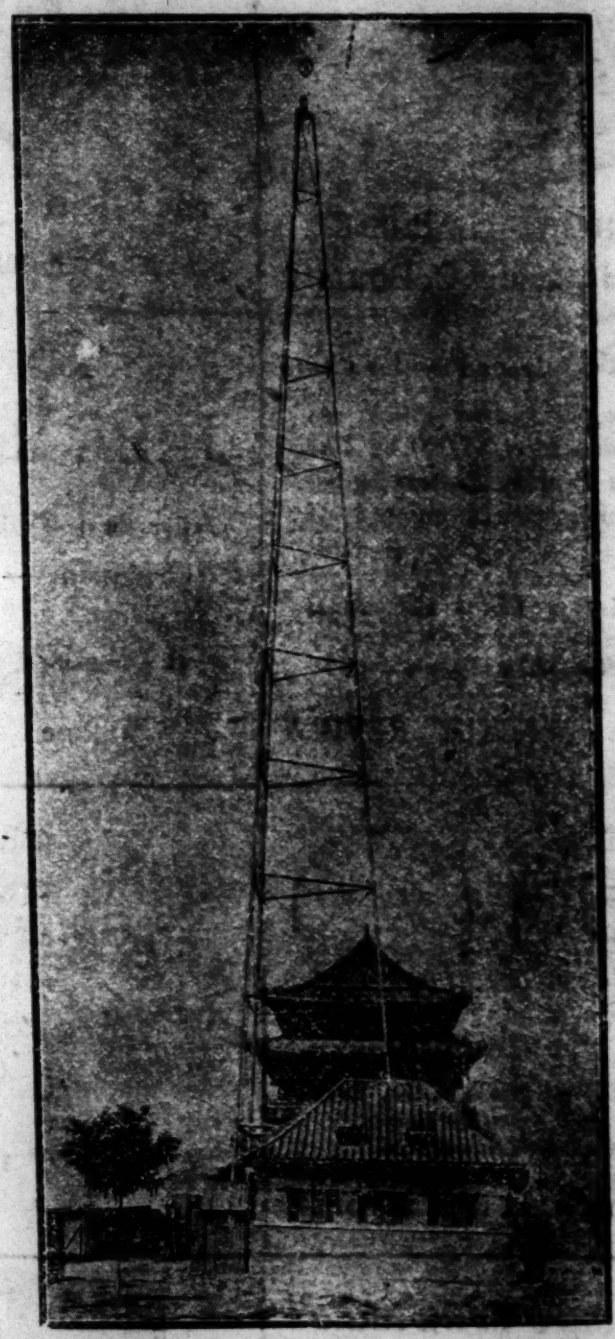

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